The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,028.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	,, 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28 0
——— including postage	,, 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,, 16 0
——— including postage	,, 21 0
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Ten Lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	3½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 29th Aug. 1871, at noon.

	Aug.		Sept.
Leave BOMBAY	29	Leave Tuticorin	6
,, Ratnagherry	30	,, Colombo	7
,, Vingorla	30	,, Galle	8
,, Carwar	31	,, Negapatam	11
,, Mangalore	Sept. 1	,, Madras	13
,, Cannanore	2	,, Coconada	15
,, Telicherry	2	,, Vizagapatam	16
,, Calicut	3	,, Bimlipatam	16
,, Beypore	3	,, Gopalpore	17
,, Cochin	4	,, False Point	18
,, Aleppey	5	Arrive CALCUTTA	19

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceeds from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th August, 1871, at noon.

	Aug.		Sep.
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave BUSSORAH	10
,, Kurrachee	23	,, Fao	10
,, Guadur	24	,, Bushire	14
,, Muscat	26	,, Linga	17
,, Bunder Abbas	28	,, Bunder Abbas	20
,, Linga	30	,, Muscat	23
	Sep.	,, Guadur	23
,, Bushire	1	,, Kurrachee	27
,, Fao	3	Arrive BOMBAY	30

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 26th August, 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th,	BOMBAY on the 1st
and	
of each month.	

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	39	24		9-10	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	45	30		12	
Naples	48	33		13	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles(transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay,

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1871.
ABBASIA, on SUNDAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st August 1871.

QUICK STEAM PASSAGE from LIVERPOOL.—The NEERA, s.s., Captain Cosens, which arrived at Bombay lately, via the SUEZ CANAL, made the shortest passage upon record. She sailed at Port Said and Suez, but was only twenty-seven days and a half under Steam from Liverpool to Bombay, including stoppages in the Canal. She took out 1,100 tons of Cargo and had 1,200 tons of Mr. Hancock and Scott's Welsh Hartley Main Steam Coal on board when she left Liverpool.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per ship MEDEA are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to take DELIVERY at once of their respective goods.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th August 1871.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

Having become the Proprietors of these Works, we are prepared to undertake the execution of all description of IRON WORKS, CASTINGS, &c.

Estimates will be given, on application to Mr. Ed. Robson, on the premises, or by letter to our Offices, in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

W. GREENER, Birmingham, has consigned to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay, the undermentioned GUNS, RIFLES, &c., for sale :—

1	Double Breech Loader, No. 8,617, pin 12 bore	.....	£27 0 0
1	Do. ditto	C. F., No. 1,016	25 0 0
1	Do. ditto	C. F., No. 9,215	25 0 0
1	Do. Ball Gun, No. 10,198	.....	25 0 0
1	Do. Rifle, 16 Bore	.....	37 10 0
1	Do. do. (200), No. 9,440	.....	44 10 0
1	Do. do. No. 9,436, for Snider Ammunition	.....	28 0 0
	Cartridge Cases, &c., to suit the above.	.....	6 10 0
6	Sporting Sniders, each	.....	
3	Creasers and 3 Bullet-moulds for Sniders.	.....	

The above Prices will be accepted at the exchange of the day for Demand Drafts on London.

N.B.—W. W. Greener on Modern Breech Loaders, Rs. 4-8. By post, Rs. 5.

FOR SALE, INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c., at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S DEPOT, No 1bay, No. 9, Forbes Street, INDIAN CONDIMENTS and PRESERVES, in great varieties, consisting as follows :—

Mango Chutney, in Bottles		Lime Pickle, in Bottles	
Mild	ditto	Nepaul Ch lly	ditto
Cashmere	ditto	Nepaul Pepper, in 2 oz. bottles	
Bengal	ditto	Tapp Sauce, in pints	
Madras	ditto	Mango Pickle, in jar	
Lucknow	ditto	Ditto ditto	keg
Curry Powder	ditto	Mango Preserves, in jars	
Ditto	Paste ditto	Grosver Jelly, in pots	
Mulligatawny	ditto	Mango ditto	ditto
Mango Fruit	ditto	Roselle ditto	ditto
Ripe Mango	ditto	Mango Jam	ditto
Pineapple	ditto	Chilna Preserves of all sorts,	
Mango Pickle	ditto	&c.	&c.

Orders for India, England, and the Continent will be duly executed. The Trade will be supplied on the most liberal Terms.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette"

Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value he privege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement, at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale toencourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be lea ned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1871.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold: Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., bound; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 22nd August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. CEYLON, (2,012 tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain R. W. Evans, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300	
To SOUTHAMPTON	,, 599	,,	,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 30th Aug., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 29th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, T Cloth, Madapollam,, &c., &c.

An Invoice of Crockeryware consists of handsome Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services of great variety.

Few English-bound Blank Books, Railway Rugs, English Boots, best Mappin's Plateware such as Cruet and Pickle Frames, Tea Sets, Toast racks, Waiters, Tea Kettles, Beer Mugs, &c.

6 Sets English Buckle covered single Harness.

At 1 P.M.

One strong serviceable Buggy.

AUCTION SALE OF BRANDY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have received instructions from the Consignees, Messrs. Nerovjee Ardaseer and Sons, to submit to Public Auction, in the Apollo Bunder Warehouse, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 P.M., on account of whom it may concern, the following boxes of Brandy saved from the wrecked Steamer Breadalbane, ex Hamoody.

N A & S—250 Boxes 1 dozen each J. Denis Henry Monnie and Co.'s Brandy. One Star.

TERMS—CASH.

Purchasers will have to pay Custom Duty, and clear the goods from the Bonded Warehouse.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Best plated Glass and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Wilderness Mazagon.

On Thursday, the 14th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of a Gentleman changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

TO BE LET, "Wilderness" Mazagon. Apply to BENNETT & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just Landed.

2 First-rate English-built Miniature Broughams, by James.
2 Ditto ditto Dog-carts, by Windower.
1 Ditto ditto Mail Phaeton, by Castedon, of Long Acre
1 Ditto ditto Mail Phaeton, by Robert Ness.

And a few other new and second-hand Carriages.

Bombay, 17th August 1871. BENNETT & Co.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES.

£1 1s.; £1 10s.; £1 15s.

SAME as supplied by us to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales and Earl Mayo, Viceroy of India. Illustrated Catalogue of these marvellous Timekeepers, specially adapted for use in India, forwarded post free per next Mail.

MILLIKIN & LAWLEY,
168 STRAND (ADJOINING STRAND THEATRE), LONDON.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks :—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tinlined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

"J. E. & Co. also prepare the above with condensed milk, in soldered tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

OVER 3,500,000 in OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each,
Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy.
Saves 90 per cent. in oil.

Sole Licensees,

CLARKE and DUNHAM,
COLONIAL ENGINEERS.

Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factore
48, Mark Lane, London.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

FURNITURE, CARPETS and BEDDING.

AN ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE,

Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, at every description of Furniture, carefully drawn from our own Stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application.

All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases, and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.

Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or paid to our bankers at London Agents of Remitter.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR & Co.,
UPHOLSTERERS and CABINET MAKERS,
73, 75 and 81, Brompton Road, London.
Established 70 Years.

N.B.—Every description of Merchandise supplied on the most liberal terms.

COAL TAR SOAP.

WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.—Purifying, disinfecting, and antiseptic. It cleanses, purifies, and sweetens the skin, imparting to it rare brilliancy, fragrance, and smoothness. It destroys all itching and disagreeable odour from the person, and renders the whole body sweet and wholesome; Mothers should use it daily on their children. It is an elegant toilet Soap, a great preservative of health, and greatly scented. Its use thoroughly purifies and disinfects the body after an attack of fever, scarlatina, small-pox, and other maladies.

"It is the only an antiseptic Soap with which we are acquainted."—The British Medical Journal.

"Anonymous Letters often reach us praying for a remedy for foul breath or perspiration. Here is one."—The Medical Times and Gazette.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Grocers, in tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.,
Southwark, London.

YARROW and HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS and STEAM LAUNCHES.

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.

23 feet long	seats for 8 persons	complete from £145.
30 feet long	seats for 14 persons	complete from £195.
37 feet long	seats for 20 persons	complete from £245.
43 feet long	seats for 30 persons	complete from £300.
50 feet long	seats for 60 persons	complete from £650.
	&c.	&c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use on arrival.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carring cargo or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, smount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers specially designed for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.
MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE Co.
MARITIME INSURANCE Co.
THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE Co.
LYON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 200 per SHARE will be PAYABLE on and after THURSDAY next, the 24th August, 1871, to all Registered Shareholders in this Company, on production of share Certificates, at the Office of the Company.

By order of the Directors,
A. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th August 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act X. of 1865, and of the MERCANTILE CREDIT and FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, Limited.

By direction of the Sitting Judge in Chambers, NOTICE is hereby given, that MONDAY, the 11th day of September next, at half-past ten of the o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court-house, has been appointed to make a CALL on all the CONTRIBUTORIES of the said Company, and that the Official Liquidator of the said Company proposes that such Call shall be for Rs. 40 per Share. All persons interested are enfitled to attend on such day and hour and at such place to offer objections to such Call.—Dated this 14th day of August 1871.

MANISTY and FLETCHER,
Solicitors to the Official Liquidator.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on FRIDAY, the 25th day of August 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precis ly, to consider—

1. Letter from the Accountant General, No. G-1482 of 14th July 1871, on the subject of the introduction of a system of Government Audit of the Accounts of the Bombay Municipality.

2 Letter from Government, No. 1145 of 1871, Financial Department, dated 31st July last, on the subject of the Government contribution towards the Police.

3. Letter from Government, No. 2101 of 1871, General Department, dated 31st July last, with reference to proposed alterations in the constitution of the Municipality.

4. Letter from Captain W. A. Baker, dated the 14th August 1871, giving notice of his intention to move—"That this Bench is thoroughly satisfied with the exp anation of the Municipal Commissioner, and does now confirm his action in the matter of the Lease of the Municipal Office Building."

And dispose of any further business of which due Notice has been given four days before the Meeting.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay Town Hall, 16th August 1871.

ELECTRO PLATED WARE.

BEER MUGS,	CRUET FRAMES,	PICKLE FRAMES,
BISCUIT CADDIES,	EGG FRAMES,	SALVERS,
BUTTER DISHES,	EPERGNES,	SALT CELLARS,
CAKE BASKETS,	JAM JARS,	SARDINE BOXES,
CANDLESTICKS,	MUFFINEERS,	TEA SERVICES,
CLARET JUGS,	NAPKIN RINGS,	TOAST RACKS,

And Sundries of every kind : details furnished by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ARTISTS' MATERIALS,

MANUFACTURED BY

WINSOR and NEWTON.

Detailed Catalogues on application to the Agents,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PERFUMERY
AND
TOILET REQUISITES,

Brushes	Essences.	Hair Oils.
Combs	Eau de Cologne.	Pomades.
Cosmetics	Lavender Waters.	Soaps
Dentifrices	Hair Lotions.	Sponges

TOILET SUITES AND SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS.

Details furnished, free, on application by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WANTED.

TO TAILORS.—WANTED, for Ceylon, a first-rate CUTTER. Salary £15 per month, with BOARD and LODGING. Passage paid. Character as to steadiness is indispensable.—Apply to W, care of R. C. Smith, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon.

NOTICES.

ROWLAND and Co.,
SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEDOW STREET and RAMPART ROW,
FORT, BOMBAY.
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTFITTING ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL and CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
and
24, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

LADIES' MONSOON BOOTS.—JUST RECEIVED by the Overland Mail Steamer a fother assortment of elegant DESIGNS, Ladies' Kid Elastic Double Sole, Military Heel, Gaiter Walking Boots, expressly manufactured for the present Season. An early inspection is invited.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay. RUSSELL & Co.

DOOR and WINDOW HEADS.

AN UNRIVALLED SUCCESS.

CHEAP, ELEGANT, EVERLASTING.

The attention of ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS is called to these BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, which, being of IRON, are superseding the use of Wood and Stone.

A variety of Patterns has been prepared and a Stock of elaborate Castings kept ready for immediate shipment.

Full particulars or Designs may be obtained on application.

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & Co.,
THORNCLIFFE IRONWORKS, NEAR SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

THIS elegant and fragrant Oil is universally high repute for its unprecedented success in promoting Growth, Restoring, Improving, and Beautifying the Human Hair. For Children it is especially recommended, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

An Oriental Botanical Preparation, for improving and beautifying the Complexion and Skin. This royally-patronised and Ladies'-esteemed Specific realises a healthy purity of Complexion, and renders the Skin soft, Clear, and Blooming. It exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolorations, and other Cutaneous Visitations. Ladies residing or travelling in India will appreciate its Cooling, Renovating, and refreshing properties. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

Are indispensable to PERSONAL ATTRACTION, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,
OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

Compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving, and beautifying the teeth, strengthening the gums, and in giving a delightful fragrance to the breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and imparts a pearl like Whiteness. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Bazaar Dealers in India.

Ask for "ROWLANDS'" Articles.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Comps, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon in Asthey Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.—WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine and a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the cam in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London, BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited.

Retail Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example :—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 36, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

BRITON, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE and BRITANNIA FIRE ASSOCIATIONS.

Chief Offices.
429, STRAND, LONDON.
Scottish Branch,
13, QUEEN STREET, EDINBURGH.

Life Trustees.

General Sir JOHN EDWARD DUPUIS, K.C.B.

Sir James Duke, Bart., Alderman.	Sig. William Ferguson, Bart., F.R.S.
R. Partridge, Esq., F.R.S.	Francis Webb, Esq.
W. Tyler Smith, M.D.	Millis Coventry, Esq.

Premium income, 1869	£241,890
Funds in hand	682,324
Share capital	300,000

Fire Trustees.

Lieut.-General Sir GEORGE BELL, K.C.B.
Sir James Duke, Bart.
Sir William Tyrone Power, K.C.B.

Capital	£500,000
Paid up	50,000

Manager and Secretary—JOHN MESSENT, F.J.A.

We are now prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES against FIRE at current rates.

KILLICK, NIXON, & Co.,
Agents.

21st July 1871.

THE PRINCE of WALES PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row West, on THURSDAY, the 24th August, 1871, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following business :—

To receive Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the half year ending 30th June 1871.

To declare a Dividend.

To determine and resolve under the power to that effect reserved and given to the "Company in General Meeting" by Clause Six of the Articles of Association of the Company, that "Subsequent General Meetings" of the Company may be held once a year only, and in the month of August in each year.

The TRANSFER BOOK will be CLOSED from 14th to 24th August, inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th August 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited, are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

INDORE STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of BURMAH TEAK and CREOSOTED PINE SLEEPERS for the above Works.

Full particulars may be learnt on application (by letter only) to the undersigned. Tenders must be forwarded to him on or before the 15th of October next, at which date they will be submitted for the orders of Government.

CRAWFORD CAMPBELL,
Superintending Engineer Indore State Railway.

Superintending Engineer's Office, Mhow, 10th August 1871.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Bank will be HELD at the Office of the Bank, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to confirm, in accordance with the provisions of Section 51 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, the following Special Resolution, passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders held at the Office of the Bank on the 9th instant :—

"The Secretary and Treasurer, and every other such Officer of the Company as the Board may from time to time require so to do, shall give Security to the Company, in such form and in such an amount as the Board may determine, for securing the fidelity of such Office and the proper discharge of his duties."

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th August 1871.

WITH reference to the NOTICE dated the 27th day of March 1871, signed by HEERBAI, widow of the late Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, warning the Tenants of certain immovable property in Bombay, alleged to belong to the property of the said RAHIMBHOY ALLOOBHOY, and the premises belonging property of the said Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, or indebted to him from making any payments or parting with any property without the consent of her, the sole widow and representative of the said Rahimbhoy Allobhoy, WE, the undersigned, GOREBAI, widow of Allo Paroo, the mother of the said Rahimbhoy Allobhoy, and RAHIMUTBAI, the daughter of the said Alloo Paroo and sister of the said Rahimbhoy Allobhoy, hereby give NOTICE unto all concerned, that the said Heerbai, the widow of the said Rahimbhoy Allobhoy, has no right or interest in the property and estate of the said late Rahimbhoy Allobhoy, nor any right to publish the Notice above referred to, and that any person or persons paying any regard to such Notice will do so at his or their own risk and peril.—Bombay, 19th July 1871.

The O mark of GOREBAI, widow of Alloo Paroo.
The O mark of RAHIMUTBAI, the daughter of A loo Paroo.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866, and of THE GEORGE III. JUTE and WOOL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).

UPON motion of Mr. SCOBLE (the Advocate-General), being of Counsel for KESSOWJEE NAIK, one of the Creditors of the abovenamed Company; and on hearing Mr. MACPHERSON, of Counsel for NUSSERWANJEE ARDASEER WADIA, the Liquidator of the abovenamed Company; and on hearing Mr. FARRAN, of Counsel for MAHOMED ROWJEE and other Shareholders of the abovenamed Company, I do order that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the said Company be HELD at the Office of Messrs. LEATHES and CRAWFORD, on THURSDAY, the Seventeenth instant, at Twelve o'clock, Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia consenting to resign at such Meeting; and that the Meeting do proceed to elect another Liquidator, and that in the event of there not being a quorum present, Mr. Gamble be appointed Liquidator. And I do lastly order that the Liquidator shall have his costs of this application out of the Assets of the Company.—Dated this 3rd day of August 1871.

C. SARGENT.

LEATHES and CRAWFORD,
Solicitors to the Liquidator.

THE ESPLANADE H

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady. Little or no change.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	637½
1,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	182½
15,270	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,400
1,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	250	all	10 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	30½ nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,500	250	125	nil	National Bank of India	100
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	900

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs 73	Colaba Land Co.	1,550 x-d
8,000	150	all		Freire Land & Pier Co. Ltd	147
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	930
4,000	1,000	1,450	Nil	Port Canning	410

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	18.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
...	£2	109.1.5	do.	Do. New 20 shares	126
...	£2	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£10	19.15.1	do.	Do. New Shares	729

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200
200	2,000	1,150	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,000
250	1,250	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	820
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,400
200	2,000	1,265	do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,375
200	500	all	60do.	Do. New	603
500	1,889	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	6,400
250	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	3,500
150	7,500	all	400	Fort Press Co.	9,500
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,600
200	1,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,800
200	5,000	1,467	75 ps.	Imaperial Press Co.	1,170
1800	2000	2,000	0 p.c.	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,100
2,000	400	350	35 ps.	Mofus. Press & Q. Co.	810
100	2,500	all	200	Prince of Wales Press	2,250
225	2,000	1,000	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras	950
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Vinayelly Press Co.	1,900
400	1,500	...	...	Car war Company	810

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,200	50	Albert Mills Co	1,625
800	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,875 x-d
500	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
300	1,000	all	40*	Bombay United	1,000
1000	150	150	...	Broach Mills	280
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	3,010
700	2,000	all	75	Great Eastern	2,310
2,000	1,000	all	140 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,110
800	2,500	all	350 p.c.	Oriental	2,900
600	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,370

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation (at par)	880
50,000	50	all	4 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
1,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co	36
50	2,000	300	21 ps.	Karachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
2,000	500	all	40 ps	Treacher & Co.	400
5,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co.	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	14
20	191	... Do.	China	1
...	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
...	...	...	East India Bank	1
200	12	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
200	705	May '	Royal Bank	2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co. 32

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114
Five per cent	106
Four per cent	99½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
10 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871.	93⅞

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 12th August 1871.
Open 305¾ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	16,689	3	3
Merchandize	8,215	12	0
Electric Telegraph	325	1	0
Total Rs.	25,230	15	8
Corresponding week in August, 1870. Open 312 Miles.			
Coaching	27,677	11	6
Merchandize	14,794	4	9
Back Bay Earth Trains	361	4	0
Electric Telegraph	354	2	0
Total Rs.	43,187	6	3
Decrease	17,956	6	7

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 5th August 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

29th Native Infantry—Lieutenant C. C. Dyce, Royal Artillery, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Sawyer, appointed to the 19th Native Infantry. Dated 1st August 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Cookworthy, of the Royal Artillery, having completed the qualifying period with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel from the 25th June 1871, under the provisions of Her Royal Warrant of 27th December 1870, subject to approval by Her Majesty.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officer having been removed to the battalion of his regiment specified:—

12th Foot—Ensign J. S. Tillyer-Blunt, 2nd Battalion.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—16TH AUGUST.

London	Cotton	£2 10s.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Woollen Ships do.	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No steamer.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 750 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Mail	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Faiz Allum	Nacoda	Persian Gulf
	L. R. Rockh	Wills	Calcutta.
	Himdostan (s)	Roskell	China, &c.

The ship Chanticleer, Crichton, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Ethiopia, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
12	Scotland (s)	Wehsta	London, June 13.
13	James Service	Mackersey	Melbourne, July 1.
	Western Star	Nacoda	Jeddah, July 2.
	Highflyer	Harrison	Freemantle, July 5.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
12	Punjaub (s)	...	...
	Nile (s)	...	...
	Stag	...	...
	Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy	...	...

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.		
12	Saxon	Adelaide.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.		
12	Phare	Bordeaux.

DAILY IMPORTS.—16TH AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

ANN Millicent, 5 cases hardware, N Dewjee; 500 barrels coal pitch and 5 bales pump leather, Edward Bates & Co; 85 packages glassware, A Kirooliabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Whitaddler, 10 casks emerald green, A H A Ally.

Celtic oe, 8 packages hardware and 9 casks blacking, the L A & A & C; 5 casks glassware B Allarachbs & Co; 21 boxes tin plates, M Moosabhoy; 30 boxes claret, E N Colabawalla & Co; 10 cases brandy, E Rustomjee Mody; 1,000 bundles sheet iron, Bell, Brandenburg & Co; 23 cases brandy, M Jamsetjee; 6 casks beer, J Buttonjee's Sons; 36 cases brandy, J Nowrojee; 50 cases stout S Merwanjee & Co; 44 casks ale, J Hamma ad; 140 cases turpentine, H Pestonjee's Sons; 16 packages wall paper, A Roosen; 100 tons chalk, Edward Bates & Co; 122 cases foolscap paper, D Merwanjee & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—16TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Defiance, 149 bales cotton, D Lallbhoy; 98 bales cotton, J Lallbhoy; 32 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.; 81 bales cotton, M Sorjee.

Canute, 409 bales cotton, Grendon Tippett & Co.

Ceylon (s), 50 bales wool, W Nicol; 50 bales cotton, S P Framjee.

Columbian (s), 25 bales cotton, V Vaghjee; 30 bales cotton, E Mooljee; 109 bales cotton, J Goculdass; 109 bales cotton, H B Touche & Co; 100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Whittington, 1 case mother o' pearl shells, N Gangjee; 33 packages sunna leaves, R Dewjee.

Ceylon (s), 53 bags pepper, and 459 packages coffee, W Nicol & Co; 230 bags linseed, N Khatkow; 317 pieces and 8 bales gunny, E Ewath, W Bowanjee; 3 cases indigo and 6 bales silk, W Nicol & Co.

Colchester, 203 bags linseed, F M Dama; 21 bales skins, S A C M M P H Nama & Co; 9 bales hides, W Nicol & Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Duiveland, 2,000 bags linseed, Farnham & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ceylon (s), 50 bales cotton, G Dwarkadass.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Annual Subscription .....Rs. 12 0
Price, per Copy 0 4

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

GAYE—August 14th, at Kirkee, Kate, the beloved wife of Colonel Gaye, R. H. A., aged 48 years.

MORRISS—August 7th, at Poona, Georgina Margarette, infant daughter of Mr. C. E. Morries, aged 11 months and 20 days.

MORRISS—August 13th, at Poona, Emma Selina, the beloved wife of Mr. C. E. Morries, and daughter of the late H. G. Wilcox, Esq., Ex. Engineer Drainage Works, Bombay Municipality, aged 26 years and 5 months, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOYS—August 10th, at Ashraich, Oudh, the wife of Henry Scott Boys, R.N.S., of a son.

CARRICK—August 11th, at Jumalpore, the wife of H. Carrick, Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, E. I. Railway, of a daughter.

PEACOCK—August 9th, at Umritsur, the wife of Edward B. Peacock, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, of a daughter.

PRITCHARD—August 10th, at Mussoorie, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Pritchard, Royal Engineers, of a son.

DEATHS.

HARDINGE—August 11th, at Mussoorie, E. Pelham Hardinge, Captain, R.E.

SWINTON—August 7th, at Dalhousie, of croup, Gertrude Helen Mary, only child of Captain Swinton, Royal Engineers, aged 11 months and 14 days.

NOTICE

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1871.

THE *Times of India*, without offering any criticisms of its own on the article in which some days ago we showed that India is materially benefited by her connexion with England, has attempted to answer us through the mouth of Mr. Geddes—that prophet from Orissa whose bold denunciations before the Indian Finance Committee of English rule in this country have so rudely disturbed the smooth serenity of official optimists at home. Before noticing the particular passages in his evidence which the *Times of India* has quoted against us, we may point out that there is really a good deal to be said for the system of political philosophy which Mr. Geddes expounded to the amazed Committee. If we can but raise ourselves to the height of his great argument, casting aside national prejudices, and determining to view with equal eye the interests of Asiatics and those of Englishmen, we shall be forced to acknowledge that after all it might have been better for India if the English had been beaten at Plassey. We do not accept Mr. Geddes's favourable opinion, founded rather on what he imagines ought to have been the case than on historical facts, of the state of native society just before the English conquest; nor do we undervalue the advantages derived by the industrious population of the country from the establishment of a strong power able to protect them from rapine and oppression. But we have never had any respect for the *sua si bona norint* argument of the late Mr. Wyllie; for no race is so degraded that the sentiment of nationality is not deeply rooted in its heart, and no material gains can reconcile any people to the humiliation of being governed by foreigners. There can be no doubt also that, besides suffering the loss of national independence, India has been compelled to witness the sure decay of her native civilization under the action of English ideas. As Mr. Geddes puts it—"When a Western power impinges upon an Oriental society, it of necessity breaks down the spiritual fabric of Asiatic society;" and he perhaps reasonably thinks that that is "a great evil." It cannot be an unmixed good to a people to have all the old distinctions of society blotted out and all the moral restraints on conduct imposed by an ancient faith branded as worthless superstitions, unless some new and improved social and religious system is built up in their place. Looking, then, at the present state of India, which, from the dissolution of the bonds of caste and custom, is verging on social anarchy, Mr. Geddes may be excused for believing that the best thing we could do would be to restore such native princes as are left to real authority, and to take to our ships, leaving independent sovereigns after the people's own heart to govern the country. But this scheme, however excellent in idea, is now an anachronism. It might have been practicable a century ago, and we know that, up to a comparatively recent period in the history of British India, it was the favourite dream of some Anglo-Indian statesman to reconstruct native society under the direction of its natural leaders. But projects of this kind are now quite impracticable. Education is doing its work too completely to allow the ancient order of things to be restored. What sympathy, for instance, can there be between Mr. Ranade, an account of whose career we published yesterday, and the men who want to prevent the crumbling away of the "fabric of Asiatic society?"—and Mr. Ranade is but the type of a large class of thoughtful reformers of the new generation. Even if we withdrew our hands from the work, we could not, in these days of rapid intercourse among nations, stop the disintegrating effect of Western ideas, or thrust India back into the groove of her old civilization. The vision of Mr. Geddes is, then, but a philosophical Utopia, incapable of realisation even if it were certain that English troops could go out of India without giving up the country as a prey to some equally strong-handed and less scrupulous foreign power.

All we can do in India is, not to give the country a perfect Government, but to make the best of an awkward situation. It is, too, we may say, the almost unanimous wish of the English people to deal fairly in money matters with the subject nation, and not to seek the gratification of any sordid ambition in holding India as a part of the English Empire. Mr. Geddes's philosophic candour makes him unjust to his own countrymen, when he contends that English rule is necessarily injurious to this country because "a large portion of the profit of agricultural produce is expended in London." Every country in the world that exports its produce at all might make the same complaint; and the only point for consideration is whether India gets back a sufficient return for so much of her revenue as is spent in England. We need say no more on that subject at present, both because we have written a good deal about it lately, and because Mr. Geddes admits there is a return in the form of "a large sum poured into India by means of public works." What he maintains, and we suppose the *Times of India* agrees with him, is that this sum is "no equivalent," because "the imported money falls to the hands of a class of the community very different from those upon whom the burden of paying the interest ultimately falls." It is obvious that this question of the distribution of imports does not touch the matter at issue in the controversy we have been carrying on with regard to the so-called "balance of trade" between England and India. Nor is Mr. Geddes very happy in his political economy, when he speaks of the effect of spending money on public works. The construction of railways in India has, first of all, the effect of raising the rate of wages all along the line. The labourers, having more abundant means, begin to live more luxuriously than was their wont; a greater demand for produce is thus created; the farmers find a better market for their crops and become more prosperous in their turn; and the traders, whose income varies with the good or bad fortune of the wage-receiving class and the tillers of the soil, find their business becoming every day brisker and more profitable. The indirect action of public works, like the direct action of expenditure of so much money in wages, must also be beneficial to all classes of the population. Roads and railways cheapen carriage and open new markets for agricultural produce, while works of irrigation lower the cost of production by causing the land to yield more plentiful crops and inducing the cultivation of a larger area. Thus the towns are more quickly and fully supplied with cheap food, while the producer, stimulated by high prices, is constantly labouring to increase the productive wealth of the country. The continued operation, over a series of years, of this double action of public works must be advantageous to the whole population, and not to one class alone; and it will surely be admitted that India makes a very good bargain for herself in exchanging a few millions' worth of her surplus produce for this excellent fertilizing agency.

But, though all classes are benefited by the public works expenditure, it is true, as Mr. Geddes says, that only one class bears the burden of increased taxation in India. This would be, in fact, a fair statement of what we take to be the real effect of British rule, that the material gain is general, while the greater cost of a civilized government is local. The demoralizing doctrine that the State has not merely a right to collect taxes, but is actually the joint owner of all the land in the country, has been made the excuse in India for the most iniquitous distribution of taxation that exists in any country in the world. We pointed out a few days ago that it is an utter delusion to suppose the Government of India remitted 125 lacs of revenue this year. Taxes to that amount were, indeed, nominally taken off; but nearly as much has since been levied in the form of local cesses. In fact, the rich townspeople have been relieved of a burden which a time-serving Government has since added to the load of the long-suffering rural population. In the Bombay Presidency the country people have been treated with comparative tenderness; yet look at the injustice of the transfer that has been effected. The Income-tax in this Presidency produced £418,000 in 1870-71, and is estimated to yield at the reduced rate only £120,000 in 1871-72. Now, the city of Bombay alone—we have not the Collector's report for the year, but we base our estimate on the returns of former years—must have paid fully one-half of the whole of this revenue; so that we citizens of Bombay benefit by the remission to the amount of 15 lacs, the rural population receiving an equal amount. The local Government, however, finds itself, in consequence of the reduction of the Income-tax, face to face with a deficit of ten lacs, of which, by all the rules of equitable taxation, the city of Bombay ought to make good one-half. But the taxes hitherto proposed assign only one lac of the deficit as the tribute of Bombay, while the remaining nine lacs are to be recovered from either the ryots or the petty traders and labourers of the rural districts. Surely, the inequality of taxation between town and country was great enough before. But it is of no use blaming our Government, when the Indian Finance Committee, listening to the advice of tax-collecting officials who have muddled their brains over theories of political economy which may be made the pretext for the most grinding tyranny, have declared that there shall be no free trade in land in India, and that the Government ought to keep its grasp on the soil and try to get something more out of it. It is remarkable that the only native of mark who has yet given evidence before the Committee, Kazi Shahabudin, spoke out in the strongest way against the policy of heavy assessments on the land, and in favour of a permanent settlement. But the Committee apparently prefers to the impartial opinions of men who have seen the working of our land revenue system from the point of view of the people the speculative views of model tax-gatherers or of clever officials at second-hand of the stamp of Mr Walter Cassels, who oracularly informed the Committee that he would abolish a number of other taxes and increase the land revenue, because what we take from the land is "not a tax, but rent." It is a curious thing that this formula always seems to satisfy members of Parliament, perhaps because political economy is their god, and yet they have an uncomfortable feeling that they do not exactly understand what rent is—any more, perhaps, than the oracle himself. We are malicious enough to regret, however, that Mr. Fawcett, who at least is at home in political economy, did not request Mr. Cassels to explain his definition. What it means to the ryots is plain enough. Rent is to them the payment out of the produce of their land of a sum large enough to exempt wealthy townspeople who have made immense fortunes by dealing in that produce from the inconvenience of paying anything towards the support of a Government which secures them in the enjoyment of their property, loads them with honours, and is guided by their advice in the management of important affairs of State.

THE Mauritius papers state that a fever almost similar to that which so long devastated the Mauritius has appeared in a very bad form in Madagascar.

THE O'Connor case was argued on Tuesday last week, before the Chief Court, Lahore. The decision will be given on the first day after the vacation of the Court.

THE *Indian Mirror*, speaking of the disgraced Rajah of Jodhpore's late liberalities, says—"A few lakhs more, and we are sure the Maharajah will not have long to pine under the displeasure of the British Government."

MAJOR WALTER, late of H. M.'s 97th Regiment, and commandant of Sarawak, has been dismissed the Rajah's service for illegally engaging in trade. A court of inquiry into the Major's conduct was held, the Rajah presiding; but the Major refused to plead, and was so disrespectful to the Court that the president then and there dismissed him from the Sarawak service.

HERE is a hint for Darwin. The *Englishman* considers we could have or desire no more conclusive proof of the truth of the Darwinian theory than the fact that in Madras they have found it necessary to deport monkeys as well as loafers. Dogs, notwithstanding their superior utility, are destroyed without compunction whenever they become troublesome; yet the monkey, worthless as he is, is deported.

OUR Lahore contemporary points out that the Baboos of Bengal who spent small fortunes on tumasha, and exhausted their artistic powers in writing *slokes* and *original poetry* on the occasion, are somewhat ungratefully ignored in the Duke of Argyll's letter regarding the Prince's visit to India. "Has the Duke of Argyll," he asks, "not read, 'The Prince in India and to India,' by Sambo Chunder Muckopaddy of Baranagore? Is the loyal ecstasy of Kashiprasad Ghose, the Colootollah laureate, a thing of naught?" No doubt the men of genius referred to *will* consider themselves slighted.

STILL another native association! The *Hindoo Reformer* informs us that a "Town Association" has been formed under the chairmanship of Mr. M. G. Ranade for the purpose of representing to Government the wants and wishes of the people. "We boast," says the *Reformer*, "of the Bombay Association and the Bombay Branch of the East India Association, but these bodies are not working with full vigour, and the mass of the people generally are ignorant of their existence, and their meetings, called on rare occasions, perhaps once or twice in a year, are very poorly attended. We hope that the new association will supply the want which has been felt by us, and will perform that work which the Bombay Association has hitherto neglected."

THE floods of this autumn will, the Allahabad journal fears, prove the strongest argument which has been yet adduced against the annual migration of the Supreme Government to Simla. At several moments lately the Viceroy has been practically cut off, not only from access to, but from communication with, the country he governs—both postal and telegraphic communication with Simla being interrupted. The beautiful suspension bridge at Hurreepur on the lower road has been carried away, and the mails have to find their way as they best can by the upper road. On Thursday, even telegrams were refused at the Simla office. A passage in the *Som Prukash*, which might have excited ridicule some time ago, has suddenly acquired formidable significance:—"Intelligence has been received from Simla that owing to the incessant fall of rain large blocks of stones has given way and the post could not reach in time. There is no prospect of our real good *until the whole mountain comes to pieces!*"

LATEST TELEGRAMS

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DEBATES IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, 15TH AUGUST.

A motion for a Royal Commission to decide on the best means of reorganizing the Army has been withdrawn in the House of Commons, Mr. Cardwell assuming the whole responsibility of reorganisation.

Mr. Lowe refused to accede to a motion of Colonels Anson and North to remedy the grievances of the superseded British Colonels by adopting the Report of the War Office Committee appointed in 1869. He admitted, however, that the grievance was worth the consideration of Parliament.

Government have announced that the establishment of a Money Order system between India and Europe has met with difficulties from India.

Mr. Grant Duff stated that breechloaders, with thirty million rounds, had been sent out to the European troops and reserved for India (sic).

Parliament will probably be prorogued on Monday next the 21st inst.

LONDON, 15TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera 6¼d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

7 lbs. Shirtings, 7s. 9d.

8¼ lbs. do. 9s. 1½d.

40's Mule Twist, 1s. 0¾d.

MILITARY ITEMS.

THE services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Lester, Staff Corps, have been replaced at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

THE services of Lieutenant J. D. B. Lynch, Staff Corps, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in the Foreign Department.

COLONEL H. STANLEY, Bombay Infantry, has been allowed leave of absence on private affairs, for three months, from the 9th June last, on English furlough pay.

SURGEON J. GLEN, Bombay Medical Establishment, has been allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1854, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board in England.

SIND NEWS REPORT.

FROM 21ST JULY TO 5TH AUGUST.

THE river continues high. The Beggaree, which supplies the frontier and part of the Shikarpoor districts, has an unusual supply of water, causing several breaches in the southern bank difficult to close; the bank had been strengthened, but not sufficiently to stand this extra pressure. It is reported that the Mara Mahee bund has burst in one place, but this is believed to have been purposely caused by cattle owners to increase the grazing area. The breach was being closed.

In the Thurr and Parkur districts some rain fell late last month, which has greatly assisted the crop. The destitute Marwarrees, who found refuge in the district, and were either subsisted at Government expense or found employment, are steadily returning to their country. From the present appearance of the crops, a favourable season is expected. There are further indications of rain. There is an abundance of water in the Thurr canal and its branches.

POLITICAL.

A serious raid was committed a short time ago by the Murrees in Kutchee. Some 30 or 40 cultivators were killed by them, and a number of cattle driven off. His Highness the Khan of Kheilat has ordered a number of Mugsee Horse to be entertained for duty at Bagh and its vicinity to prevent a repetition of these excesses.

No rain has fallen at Kurrachee. The clouds which threatened a downpour have disappoared. Strong winds prevail day and night.

BOMBAY.

SANSKRIT SCHOOL AT BARODA.—We hear that His Highness Mulharao intends to open a Sanskrit school at Baroda.

FALL OF A HOUSE.—On Tuesday last a house situated in Shaik Adadool Doctor Street fell down, but fortunately nobody was hurt.

MALCOLM PEIT.—The fall of rain at Malcolm Peit, in the Sattara collectorate, up to the 31st July, amounted to 124 inches and 12 cents.

THE SHIP STAR OF INDIA, 1,040 tons, has been chartered at Melbourne for Bombay to bring a cargo of sleepers and horses, for a lump sum of £1,275.

BITTEN BY A DOG.—A ghorawalla in the service of Mr. Kessowjee Naik was seriously bitten by a dog on Tuesday last. He was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment.

THE PERSIAN FAMINE FUND.—The committee of the "Fund for ameliorating the condition of the poor Zoroastrians in Persia" has received Rs. 34,099 in all on account of the above fund.

POOR-BOX.—The Senior Magistrate of Police begs to acknowledge the receipt, with thanks, of the sum of Rs. 2-8, from Jonathan Lancaster, Esq., for the Fort Police Court poor-box.

BROACH ASSOCIATION.—The *Broach Wurtman* states that there were about five hundred natives present at the meeting held at that station last week for the purpose of establishing a reform association.

THEFT.—Yesterday the magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court sentenced one Pedro Antone to a month's imprisonment for stealing two bottles of brandy, the property of a Portuguese named Joseph Head.

SURAT.—About a fortnight ago a coolie resident of Unkleshwur talooka, in the Surat collectorate, was murdered by some men of his caste, but the perpetrators of the crime have not yet been arrested.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Mr. Showell yesterday sentenced one Cassumkhan Mahomedkhan to four months' rigorous imprisonment, for having committed criminal breach of trust, in respect of Rs. 40, belonging to Mr. Alfred Parker, a European.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Dama Premjee and Mohideen Imam were charged with having in their possession a quantity of cotton, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. The second prisoner was acquitted, while the first was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.—The karbharees of some of the first-class native Chiefs of Kattyawar have sent an invitation to Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrosjee, Honorary Secretary of the East India Association, who is at present on a visit to H. H. the Rao of Cutch, with the object of presenting him to their Chief, and getting the latter to subscribe handsomely in aid of the Association.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Dr. Hewlett yesterday resumed an enquiry into the circumstances connected with the death of Bheema, woman, who was knocked down by a cow while walking along the Pinjrapole road on the 10th inst. The jury came to the conclusion that the woman's death was caused by a shock consequent on the fracture of the thigh, the result of her having been knocked over by a cow.

SURGEON B. T. GIRAUD left this station for Poorundhur on Monday last, to take up his appointment as medical officer in charge of that sanatarium.—*Deccan Herald.*

REPORT OF CHOLERA AT WANOWRIE.—Reports are current that cholera appeared in the village of Wanowrie during the course of the past week, and that even within the last few days, some two or three cases have occurred in the native regiment located there, but with what result is not known.—*Ibid.*

POONA PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The practice of the the Philharmonic Society was put off on Monday evening last in consequence of the lamented death of Mrs. Gaye, wife of Colonel Gaye, Royal Artillery, Kirkee. Mrs. Gaye had been for some time past in a very weak state of health. Her lamented death is much felt at this station. The practice took place last night.—*Ibid.*

POONA HUNT.—The ladies and gentlemen at the Meet on Monday had a splendid run after the fox, but did not succeed in capturing him. The ground was in good order, the weather fine, and every one was in excellent spirits. His Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor's household must have had their early morning's rest disturbed by the invasion of the ground around Government House, Gunnesh Khind.—*Ibid.*

COMMITTAL TO THE HIGH COURT.—A. G. Fraser, Esq., LL.D., Railway Magistrate, committed John Oriental [illegible] yesterday to-day to return to his duty.

King for trial at the next Sessions of the High Court, under section 499 of the Indian Penal Code, on a charge of defaming the character of Mr. Dorabjee Hormusjee Chinoy, the jailor of the Poona jail, in a paragraph which appeared in the local columns of the *Star of India* newspaper in the month of June last, in which it was falsely stated that he (Mr. Chinoy) had been suspended and his office books secured.—*Ibid.*

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 16th Aug, 11-35 AM—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 82, rainfall 34 cents.

CARWAR, 16th Aug, 9-30 AM—Weather fine, wind south, thermometer 78, barometer 29·92, rainfall 27 cents.

MANGALORE, 16th Aug, 12 AM—Weather fair, thermometer 79, rainfall 1 inch 35 cents.

CANNANORE, 16th Aug, 10 AM—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermomoter 76, barometer 29·980, rainfall 40 cents.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society will be held in their Rooms, Town Hall, this afternoon, at 5 P.M.

There will be a ballot for the election of F. B. Girdlestone, Esq., T. W. Ward, Esq., and Kharsetjee Manikji Kharsetji, Esq., B.A., Oxford, who have been duly proposed and seconded as members of the Society.

Paper.—Report by Captain S. B. Miles, Bombay Staff Corps, and Acting 2nd Assistant Political Resident, Aden, describing that portion of the African Coast in the vicinity of Bunder Muryah, the chief port of the Mijjertheyn tribe of Somalis. Contributed by Government.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 31ST JULY.)

KULLADGHEE COLLECTORATE.—Rain fell more or less in almost all the talookas of the collectorate. The state of public health was reported to be good.

SATTARA COLLECTORATE.—In some of the talookas of the above collectorate there was a sufficient fall of rain, and the sowing operations were nearly completed. In other talookas there was no sufficient fall of rain, and consequently the sowing operations were held in abeyance. The young crops that had already sprung up were suffering for want of moisture. Fever existed slightly in almost all the talookas of the collectorate.

THE LATE WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can you inform me, through the medium of your paper, on what date war was declared by France against Prussia? The *Times of India Calendar* for this year gives it as the 14th July 1870, whereas in the *Overland Mail* of the 21st ultimo it is given as the 15th.—Yours truly, F. M.

[The declaration of war was made in the French Chambers on the afternoon of Friday, 15th July, the Duc de Gramont announcing to the Senate the decision taken by the Ministry at the Cabinet Council of the previous day, and M. Emile Ollivier making a similar announcement to the members of the Corps Législatif in the celebrated speech in which he said he accepted "with a light heart" the responsibility of going to war.—ED. *B.G.*]

HIGH COURT.—17TH AUGUST.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

APPEAL FOR HEARING.

13-69 Acland, Prentis and Bishop—Sewjee Vullubdas vs Jayram Hemraj—Manisty and Fletcher.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

330-70 Dallas and Lynch—Manockbai vs Pestonjee Hormusjee and another—Acland, Prentis and Bishop.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

329-70 Macfarlane and Skipsey—Framjee Cowasjee M. vs. Dhunjeebhoy Jamsetjee Jussawalla and others—C. Tyabjee.

491-70 Khunderao Morojee—Bai Parcutti vs Moorar Poonja—C Tyabjee.

491-70 E Elliott—Abba Oostman v

for the Judge, who as a matter of course can know little or nothing of the facts of the case, and at any rate not so much as the advocate, to form a correct opinion in the course of the trial as to the necessity of question. The exercise by a Judge of his powers under these sections would often frustrate the whole effect of cross-examination. For instance, the questions put in cross-examination by Sir J. Coleridge to the claimant in the case of Tichborne v. Lushington, now pending in the Court of Common Pleas in England, might have been almost all forbidden by the presiding Judge if these sections had been law there. Your petitioners submit that the means at the disposal of Courts to prevent advocates from abusing their right of cross-examination are already sufficiently ample, and Judges who know and are able to perform their duties (and to none others, in your petitioners' humble opinion should the wide discretionary powers proposed to be given to the Court by the provisions in question be intrusted) ought always to be able effectually to use those means. A Judge, for example, can tell a witness that in the opinion of the Court a certain question need not be answered, and a Judge can also express his opinion of the conduct of an advocate who carries cross-examination too far, in a manner to which your petitioners apprehend most advocates would be found sufficiently sensitive.

XV. (Section 158.) Your petitioners do not find any good reasons why a Judge should be at liberty to interpose during a trial irrelevant questions, and they would urge that such a proceeding on the part of the Court might entirely prevent an advocate from doing justice to his client's case. Discretionary power almost without limit cannot, your petitioners venture to think, be safely bestowed on all Judges, especially in India, where, except in a few large towns, publicity is not given to their proceedings. The select committee who have carefully settled the Bill themselves appear to be of opinion that practical training and matured experience are not always attributes of Indian judges, and your petitioners submit that, untempered by such qualities, the exercise by Judges of all but absolute discretion can have no good effect, but must tend to render them blind to their own defects, and to promote in them a disposition to arrogance and opinionativeness. Your petitioners cannot help anticipating that such shortcomings will become (through the operation of this and the other sections in question) of more frequent occurrence among Judges than happily dishonesty or incapacity now are among advocates or vakeels.

XVI. Your petitioners trust that your Excellency in Council will be pleased to omit from the Indian Evidence Bill the sections specified in the first paragraph of this petition, on the ground that these provisions, if enacted, would be an addition to the law alike unnecessary and objectionable, in itself a gross reproach to the Bar, whose independence and usefulness it will go far to extinguish, and an almost insuperable obstacle to the free and fair administration of public justice.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE ATKINSON, Serjeant-at-Law.
F. CHISHOLM ANSTEY, Barrister-at-Law.
GEO. TAYLOR, Barrister-at-Law.
C. J. MAYHEW, Barrister-at-Law.
JOHN MARRIOTT, Barrister-at-Law.
ANDREW R. SCOBLE, Barrister-at-Law.
J. PHILIP GREEN, Barrister-at-Law.
F. COOPER, Barrister-at-Law.
T. P. FERGUSON, Barrister-at-Law.
M. HENRY STARLING, Barrister-at-Law.
REGINALD M. RADCLIFFE, Barrister-at-Law.
CHARLES F. FARRAN, Barrister-at-Law.
JOSIAH G. PIGOT, Barrister-at-Law.
EDWARD M. BRANSON, Barrister-at-Law.
JOHN MAUPHERSON, Barrister-at-Law.
E. H. SMITH, Barrister-at-Law.
BUDROODEEN TYEBJEE, Barrister-at-Law.
W. WEBB, Barrister-at-Law.
PHIROZSHAH M. MEHTA, Barrister-at-Law.
H. WAGLE, Advocate.
CURSETJEE MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE, Barrister-at-Law.
BASIL LANG, Barrister-at-Law.
LIMJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, Barrister-at-Law.
JOAO DUNCAN INVERARITY, Barrister-at-Law.
HORMUSJEE ARDASHIR WADIA, Barrister-at-Law.

THE SECTIONS REFERRED TO IN THE ABOVE PETITION.

140. If any such question relates to a matter not relevant to the suit or proceeding, except in so far as it affects the credit of the witness by injuring his character, the witness shall not be compelled to answer it, and if he does answer it, or refuses to answer it, no evidence shall be given of any such answer or refusal to answer in any subsequent suit or proceeding, except a criminal prosecution of such witness for giving false evidence by such answer.

141. No such question as is mentioned in section one hundred and forty shall be asked by any barrister, advocate, attorney, pleader, or other agent without express written instructions signed by the party or person for whose behalf he appears, or by the agent of such party.

142. When any such question is asked by any such barrister, attorney, pleader, or agent, the Court may, if it thinks fit, require from the person asking it the production of such written authority, and if he does not produce it, or if when produced it appears to the Court insufficient to authorize the question asked, the person asking such question shall be deemed to have committed a contempt of Court; but no such barrister, attorney, pleader, or agent shall be held to have committed any other offence, or to have subjected himself to any civil proceedings by asking any such questions.

143. The Judge may, if he thinks fit, take possession of such written instructions, upon their production, and write upon them a memorandum identifying the document as one called for by him under the power hereby conferred upon him, and specifying the time, place, and occasion on which, and the person by whom, the question suggested in them was asked. The Judge shall sign such memorandum with his name and official title, and deliver the instructions and memorandum to the person of whom the question was asked. Upon the production in any civil or criminal proceeding of any document purporting to be such a document, the Court shall presume that it is genuine, and that the person signing it made it in the manner suggested in it with the intention of harming the reputation of the person of whom it was asked.

144. When any such question is asked by any party to any suit or proceeding, the Judge may make a memorandum of the question or questions asked, and the answers to them, and may sign the same, and give such memorandum to the witness of whom such question was asked.

145. No such instructions and no such questions shall be deemed to fall within any of the exceptions to section four hundred and ninety nine of the Indian Penal Code or to be a privileged communication merely because the instructions, and the questions, and answers upon was asked, under the provisions of this Act.

146. The Court may forbid any questions or inquiries which it regards as indecent or scandalous, although such questions or inquiries may have some bearing on the questions before the Court, unless they relate to facts in issue, or to matters absolutely necessary to be known in order to determine whether or not the facts in issue existed.

147. The Court shall forbid any question which appears to it to be intended to insult or annoy, or which, though proper in itself, appears to the Court needlessly offensive in form.

148. When a witness has been asked and has answered any question which is relevant to the inquiry only in so far as it tends to test his veracity, or credibility, no evidence shall be given to contradict him; but if he answers falsely, he may afterwards be charged with giving false evidence.

Exception 1.—If a witness is asked whether he has been previously convicted of any crime and does not admit it, evidence may be given of his previous conviction.

Exception 2.—If a witness is asked any question tending to impeach his impartiality, and answers it by denying the facts sugge ted, he may be contradicted.

158. The Judge may ask any question he pleases in any form at any time of any witness about any fact relevant or irrelevant, or may order the production of any document or thing, and neither the parties nor their agents shall be entitled to make any objection to any such question or order, nor, without the leave of the Court, to cross-examine any witness upon any answer given in reply to any such question.

Provided that this section shall not authorize any Judge to compel any witness to answer any question or to produce any document which under any provision of this Act he would be entitled to refuse to answer or produce if such question were asked or the document were called for by the adverse party, nor shall it authorize any Judge to dispense with primary evidence of any document, except in the cases hereinbefore excepted.

CHOLERA IN TURKISH ARABIA.

THE following letter from Sugroon W. H. Colvill, Civil Surgeon, Bagdad, to the Inspector General Indian Medical Department, dated Bagdad, 22nd June, was yesterday placed at the disposal of the press:—

In my last report, dated Bagdad, 11th May 1871, on the progress of cholera, I had the honour to inform you that the disease still lingered in Busreh, and had attacked severely the village of Maghil contiguous to it. Since then it has gradually and steadily crept up the banks of the Euphrates and Tigris,—on the Euphrates attacking in order the villages of Sheik-il-Sork, Samawah, Diwaniyeh, Hillah, Meshed Ali, and Kecbella; and on the Tigris, Kurna, Amara, and Kut il Amara, with the intervening Arab tribes.

Merchant steamers, English and Turkish, arrive here by the river Tigris from Busreh at the rate of two a week, touching at the intermediate villages. There is now no quarantine, for the Turkish authorities have had no official information of cholera, and almost appear to believe that it was not cholera which attacked Maghil and their troops "en route" to Central Arabia.

On the 16th of this month, an English steamer arrived from Busreh, and on the way up two passengers were attacked with cholera, and one died. The chief engineer, a young Englishman, who was very attentive to the dying passenger, was seized in this place on the 13th, and this, so far as I can find out, is the first clear case of cholera at Bagdad. He has recovered. Since then I have seen two other cases of well-to-do people. One has died, but I have failed to trace any distinct connection they may have had with people or places infected by the disease.—I have, &c.,

WM. H. COLVILL.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL AT BOMBAY

DOWN TO 14TH AUGUST, 1871.

Fall of Rain from 9 A.M. Monday, 7th Aug., to 9 A.M., Monday, 14th August 1871.

AUGUST.	Observatory, Colaba.	Fort—Elphinstone Circle Garden.			Fort George, E. G. Hospital.	Esplanade, H. M. 51st Regt. N. I.	J. J. Hospital, Byculla.
		Gauge No. 1.	Gauge No. 2.	Gauge No. 3.			
Monday, 7	·17	·40	·33	·30	·25	·40	·37
Tuesday, 8	·18	·15	·13	·17	·19	·30	·30
Wednesday, 9	·18	·40	·39	·55	·39	·35	·44
Thursday, 10	·11	·9	·9	·10	·11	·9	·6
Friday, 11	·10	·3	·3	·3	·10	·15	·18
Saturday, 12	·7	·7	·8	·9	·14	·20	·10
Sunday 13	·23	·40	·30	·30	·34	·35	·30
Total for the week.	1·11	1·56	1·35	1·54	1·39	1·84	1·95
Total fall of rain from 1st January 1871	27·8	38·74	32·45	32·97	29·51	32·90	34·70

In the report from the Colaba Observatory the day is from mid-night to mid-night, and in that from the J. J. Hospital from 6 A.M. one day to 6 A.M. the following day.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society was held in their Rooms, Town Hall, on Thursday, the 27th July 1871, at half-past 4 P.M.

PRESENT:—The Hon. Mr Justice Gibbs, CS, President, in the chair; Bhau Daji, Esq, G G M C, Hon M R A S, Vice-President; Captain G T Robinson, Vice-President; Manockji Kharsetji, Esq, F R G S, F R S N A; Amaram Pandurang, Esq, G G M; J M Maclean, Esq; Captain W L Searle, F R A S; J Burgess, Esq, F R G S, M R A S; Professor F J Candy, M A; Jamsetji Sorabji Ashburner, Esq; J Firth, Esq, F R G S; Dadiseth Dadajeebhoy, Esq, G G M C; R G Walton, Esq, C E, F R G S, F A S L; W Sowerby, Esq, C E F G S; L Reid, Esq, C S; the Rev J S S Robertson, M A, F R G S, M R A S, members; and Captain Henry Morland, F R G S, F R A S, Honorary Secretary.

VISITORS.—Dr Thomas Blaney; G R Venkatacooboo Moodliar, Esq, and Jehangirji Manockji Kharsetji, Esq.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, Captain Morland read the following Resolutions from the minutes of a meeting of the Committee held on the 30th March last:—

1. Resolved, that the subscription for Non-Resident Members be fixed at Rs. 5 per annum, and to have a retrospective effect; and that they be informed and charged accordingly.

2. Resolved, that copies of the Index to the first seventeen volumes of the Transactions, combined with Catalogues of books and maps, be forwarded to all the Resident Members who have not already received them, and that extra copies of the same be issued to new members and to those requiring second copy at the rate of Rs. 6 per copy.

3. Resolved, that Rs. 800 from the Premchand Raichand donation be appropriated for the publication of a supplementary catalogue to be labelled with the donor's name.

4. Resolved, that the native Princes and Chiefs of the Dekhan and Gujarat be invited to be Life Members of the Society.

5. Resolved, that the Clerk to the Society be restored to his former salary up to 1st June next, with retro-pective effect.

Resolved, also, that Messrs. Firth and Dhirajram Dalpatram be requested to audit the society's cash accounts for last year.

ELECTIONS.—Ramkrishna Gopal Bhaudarkar, Esq., M.A.; Vinayakrao Ramchandraji, Esq.; Thomas Ormiston, Esq., C.E., M.I.C.E.; and Captain John Dixon.

MEMBERS PROPOSED.—F. B. Girdlestone, Esq.; T. W. Ward, Esq.; and Kharsetji Manockji Kharsetji, Esq., B.A., Oxford.

Captain Morland then remarked that he had applied to the Bombay Government for the society being favoured with one spare copy of all the publications which were lying unused in the Marine Stores at H. M.'s Dockyard, and that he had met with a liberal response. Among the numerous donations laid on the table, there were 74 works and miscellaneous subjects sent by the Marine Storekeeper in conformity with the Government resolution sanctioning their issue. There were also 62 works received from the Government of India, Home and Foreign Departments; the Government of Madras; the Government of the N. W. Provinces; and other Literary and Scientific Institutions of the World. He added that the Surveyor General of India had also, with his usual kindness, forwarded for the acceptance of the society 65 maps in exchange for the complete set of the Transactions already furnished to him.

The attention of the society was also drawn to the last instalment of books received on account of the Premchand Raichand donation.

Among the several letters laid on the table, there was a long correspondence between this Society and the different Governments of India, and other Literary Institutions, on the subject of the varied accessions to the library noticed above.

TIDES AND THEIR ACTION.

The Hon. the President then called upon Mr. Sowerby to read his paper announced for the evening.

Mr. Sowerby then read the following paper on Tides and their Action—geologically and geographically considered:—

Perhaps no two sciences have made such rapid progress during the last half century as Geology and Physical Geography; being cognate subjects they have advanced with great strides, hand in hand as it were together. And they have doubtless been much assisted by the researches and discoveries in chemistry. Still, notwithstanding the great advances which have been made, it cannot but be admitted that the little we know tends only to show how very little comparatively we do know, and how much we have yet to learn. Scientific men of all nations have vied with each other in their endeavours to simplify and explain those vitally interesting questions; and their opinions, thoughts, speculations, and writings are contained in hundreds of ponderous volumes which yearly increase in number, if not in excellence; and they are marked in every such a beautiful degree of accuracy and such a careful system of investigation, that the facts which are now on record have tended to convert much that was formerly mere speculation almost into an exact science. These questions have a certain charm about them, which the most unimaginative like sublime poetry, but they also exercise the reasoning faculties quite as much as the most abstruse mathematica. problem. Indeed, the higher branches of mathematics have been of necessity to elucidate many of the more abstruse branches of physical geography.

It is not then to be wondered at that so many great men like Humboldt, Lyell, Mercbison, Maury, and numberless others in all countries have occupied the whole of their long and well spent lives in full devotion to some of those noble sciences, and the results of their patience and perseverance have been the rapid advancement of scientific and economic geology, as well as physical geography; the principles of which are now being daily applied to the ordinary business of every day life, and in the development of their natural resources of all civilized countries.

The more recent application of the discoveries in astronomy to geological science, and the composition of the sun, planets, and comets stars by means of spectrum analysis are also beginning to explain many things which were formerly enveloped in mystery or obscurity.

Many of those speculations, enquiries, and investigations as to astronomy, geology, the constant winds and currents of the sea, the winds, the effects of mountain ranges, and similar subjects are regarded by some people of a practical turn of mind merely to be interesting as purely scientific questions, suitable enough for the private amusement of those who have time, but especially of very little practical value. And there is no doubt that when any science is applied to the purposes of every-day life, it certainly does appear to a superficial observer to claim more undoubted attention from practical men; but things otherwise deserve were the investigations inapplicable to the ordinary uses of the world and the common wants of mankind.

When arguing thus, however, it must never be forgotten that it is only for the deeper and more profound researches of all scientific men, the smaller facts which are, as it were, the essence of those researches, and which are recognised by all as of the greatest practical utility, would fall very far short of those results which the ordinary requirements of the knowledge acquired, and which are in daily use, form but a very small proportion of the great and minute enquiries and acquirements of scientific men, in order to obtain even a few practical results.

The mass of science may be likened to an artist or sculptor who spends a lifetime in producing one or two masterpieces of his art which few are able to see or appreciate, while his statuettes or sketches please or satisfy the multitude who see and use his daily mementoes.

What can be more abstruse, for example, than the speculations and enquiries of a Maury? but it is we have, as the consequence of his investigations, results of the greatest magnitude and importance to navigation, all which are well known and need no need recapitulation here.

But geographers have yet much to learn on questions which Maury has so ably investigated, and the object of these preliminary and introductory remarks is to point out how the science is connected with the business of every-day life. They may perhaps be considered superfluous in some measure by those who are well acquainted with geological and geographical science, but it will be seen further on how essential they are in a paper on tides, which is partly theoretical as regards the subject, or rather it is an attempt to apply theoretical investigations to a practical purpose, making them more particularly applicable to this part of India, and especially to Bombay, and its adjacent seas and countries.

All great geologists and geographers have been extremely careful in advancing new theories as to the formation of the earth, and the extreme caution of one of the greatest, namely, Sir Charles Lyell, has almost become proverbial, though there is no want of boldness in his speculations or in his enquiries, but in having one to modify some of his earlier opinions, that which he now affirms is taken with greater confidence, being the results of a more mature judgment.

There are four very marked distinctions or divisions in the theories of modern geologists. These are:—First, the length of time that the various geological formations have been said to be going on. One accepting the Mosaic account of the rapid creation of all things in a few days, though few or no geologists now reject this theory on that account as far more than a rather historical statement. The second are those who require countless ages for the earth's creation. And there is another class who modify this second theory by arguing that at certain periods and at long periods there were sudden and startling changes by which everything was upset and everything made to wear a new aspect. Of this latter class of theorists is Mons. Alphonse Adhemar, who some years ago published his theory of Cyclicle deluges. The author of this has been unable to procure a copy of his book, but most of his arguments have been reproduced in a small volume by Mr. William Walker, F.R.S.V., a gentleman formerly well known in Bombay. A copy of this book is in the Society's library. The theories of M. Adhemar and some others, added by Mr. Walker, will be referred to hereafter in the course of this paper.

The other two theories are the fluvial or aqueous and the igneous, each of which has its special pleaders and supporters, giving the greater preference to the one or the other according to their bent.

The object of this paper is not to recapitulate what has been said on behalf of any one of the theories that are current, but to examine one or two prominent points in the arguments advanced, and to see how far they coincide with well known facts.

First, as regards the theories of the sudden or gradual formation of the earth.

It is very evident from even a most cursory examination that many great changes must have taken place on the face of the globe, but whether they have been slow and gradual, or rapid and sudden, it is extremely difficult to determine, for the evidence leads both ways. We know perfectly well with what rapidity in the present day certain insects and even animals are propagated and die off, and it is just as possible as not that at some former period of the world's history that large and gigantic animals like the Dehynasaurus and the Matadon may have been in a similar way, "but the creatures of an hour," though we must do violence to our notions at the present age on such matters, neither can we argue against sudden physical and geographical, as well as geological, changes on the earth; for hardly a decade passes that there is not the outburst of an earthquake or volcano to record in some part of the world, or some disastrous, though partial, deluge which sweeps over a whole country, destroying the inhabitants and their works. Let any one consider for a moment what would be the result of denudation if all the rivers in the world were absolutely or even comparatively straight, instead of, as they are at present, almost all invariably gently winding and serpentine streams. Their length would then be quite one-fourth of what they now measure, and in many cases even less; then the gradients of their beds would be proportionately increased, and the force of their currents would not be simply multiplied or quadrupled, but they would be increased more nearly as the squares, if not a much higher power. So that streams which now bring down earth, sand, gravel and stones, would then transport stones, boulders, and huge detached masses of rock.

Something like what might be expected to occur may be seen at the base of the Himalayas, the Alps, and other mountain ranges where huge masses of rock, many tons in weight, are found all over, which have been detached and transported from great distances in the interior.

Upon one occasion the author of this paper dug up the undecayed and unchanged trunk of a Kuyr tree of the Acacia ing species which had apparently been but very recently buried beneath a bed of limestones, boulders, and coarse detritus thirty feet below the surface. This was at the foot of the Himalaya mountains.

Again, let any one examine a tidal or even non-tidal river, and note the frequent rapid changes in the bed and course, sometimes cause the direction of the river to be entirely changed by producing either a silting up or scour according to circumstances. And also the throwing out of artificial works has at times a like rapid effect—of which many examples can be given. As, for example, the running out of a solid approach to the jetty at the Surat Castle has made dry land, where formerly a very few years since there was a depth of sixteen feet of water at low tide. The throwing out of groynes opposite Madras along the shore has caused the sea frontage to silt up rapidly to a very considerable width, and thus saved the sea walls of the fort from being undermined, and added a considerable strip of land to the shore. The closing upof Sion Causeway has resulted in the silting up of the northern portion of the harbour of Bombay. It is said, to a distance of half a mile, and the projecting walls of the Elphinstone Bunders has probably helped the operation. The construction of groynes in Hendon Bay, on the east coast of England, near Sandringham, entirely altered the action of the tide in a few months. So much so as to cause a rapid silting up on the beach, where formerly there was a constant undermining and breaking away of the high bank which faced the sea.

All these are arguments from familiar and well known places in favour of the rapid changes that might occur by very ordinary means through the action of the tides on the earth's surface. But many arguments can also be brought forward in favour of the gradual and slow theory of change. Take, for example, the deposits of sand and detritus along coast lines such as on the western coast of India, reference to which was made in a paper presented by the author of this paper to the Bombay Geographical Society in February 1870 relative to the Nerbudda river. In that paper it was pointed out that, owing to the action and counteraction of the sea, its currents, and the deposits of sand was exceedingly slow and gradual, notwithstanding the large quantity of detritus brought down by the Nerbudda and other rivers. Indeed, there is good reason for believing that such like changes are apt to oscillate like a pendulum, first, in one direction on at one time, and denudation and encroachment at another; but more of this hereafter.

From what we see in the present age of the action of the elements and tides, the theory of slow and gradual changes in the formation of the earth is that which is sudden and abrupt, though, from what has been said above about changes which are going forward under our eyes, it would not appear to be at all necessary that countless ages should have passed away in order to account for the world's formation.

ELECTIONS.—Ramkrishna Gopal Bhaudarkar, Esq., M.A.; Vinayakrao Ramchandraji, Esq.; Thomas Ormiston, Esq., C.E., M.I.C.E.; and Captain John Dixon.

MEMBERS PROPOSED.—F. B. Girdlestone, Esq.; T. W. Ward, esq.; and Kharsetji Manockji Kharsetji, Esq., B.A., Oxford.

Let us now refer to the Adhemar-Walker theory on this question, which argues that at certain stated and definite periods in the history of the Universe, the world during the procession of the equinoxes has tilted over, and the water from the polar regions, which was at one side of the equator, has flowed over to the other side, and its sudden ness has caused in this manner a succession of cyclicle deluges and all the changes on the surface of the globe.

The theory is based upon the procession of the equinoxes and upon the idea that one of the poles gets for the time being a greater amount of the sun's rays than the other, and that as this goes on for a long period of time, one pole gets more frozen and heavier in specific gravity than the other, and that therefore it sits up suddenly, and the waters rush off to the other side of the globe. In, for such, resembles the sensation motion of the boys at each end of a plank balanced midway on a log of wood, the only thing additional required to make the illustration complete would be a lot of apples or marbles rolling to one end or the other each time, or the back bone of water fixed by the action of the sun's rays, and as one bucket got frozen or the other the equilibrium got disturbed and the water rushes across the trough. The theory breaks down in the very outset, for it must be recollected that the procession of the equinoxes is slow and gradual, and not sudden, and that there is no such thing in the Universe as up and down—these being only relative terms. The theory is also somewhat an extension of the golf stream theory, or of the cold and warm water of the poles, and the exchanging their relative positions on the globe. But Maury's investigations have proved that this is constantly going on, and a continuation of these investigations is throwing further light upon the subject. Besides, all the changes on the face of the globe, though few or none of them are sudden, are thus create a vacuum; because it would need to be filled up from some other region which is unlikely to happen and does not accord with the theory. The area of the whole earth is 197 millions of square miles, and though which is only covered to the depth of miles, and if the water of the Artic regions were spread over the globe, they would not increase the height of the waters of the intervening space beyond an ordinary billow of the sea.

There is another well known fact that no movement of the ocean caused by earthquakes, cyclones, or hurricanes, has ever spread across the equator to the opposite side of the globe, though they have been known to travel thousands of miles, where they have first been said to have originally generated, and it is hardly likely therefore that the sea would be transported *en masse*.

There are a great many other very doubtful points in M. Adhemar's theory that might be noticed, but before it can be accepted. And it has been referred to in this paper because the attempt to connect astronomy with geology is now attracting considerable attention amongst scientific men, and it has therefore been considered that a few words in reference to it would not be misplaced in this work discussing the question of tides and their effects, for if the theory were admissible, then the effects would be very great. Having disposed of this part of the question for the present, but not for ever, though I hope, in future, as I am indebted to refer to this part of the subject in the present paper, because, as it will be seen hereafter, it is not entirely unconnected with the subject of tides. Mr. Walker distinctly traces the connection of coal formations with cyclicle tides or deluges. The question of coal formation is also a very important one in India, and every theory advanced deserves therefore the most careful investigation by those who are interested in the resources of this country.

Our knowledge of the mineral resources of India, notwithstanding that there is a Geological Survey Department, is still extremely limited, and it may be said that nearly all the mineral resources of some parts of the world are little better, comparatively speaking, than if it were the planet Mars or the more distant Jupiter. This may appear to some rather a sweeping assertion. But the author of this paper can speak from personal knowledge of India, and had opportunities, not only of noticing the mineral prospects of this country from the plains and hills of Madras to the outlying snowy peaks of the Himalayas, but also in South Eastern Africa, where the diamonds are found, and discovered in abundance. In addition to this, we have plenty of thus much valuable form of the diamond, namely, good workable coal, particularly in Natal and to the north of it. And the author also remembers the time when there was not a single ounce of iron smelted in the whole of South Africa, and yet tons are made annually, much of which is exported to India.

Mr. Walker adheres to the general belief that coal was entirely of vegetable origin; that it is, in fact, the remains of trees grown and then buried in the earth, and that it is interspersed either by the action of heat or by some other chemical or mechanical process, but he rejects the opinion that the trees of which the coal beds are said to be composed have grown and fallen; been deposited and remained in the exact position as they grew for he argues, and very justly, that the action of the atmosphere and the sun would very speedily reduce them to what is familiarly known as *touchwood*. He also points out a well known fact to coal miners, that fossil plants and the stems and trunks of trees are found in the coal formations, still they are invariably like the roots and never complete trees; and he might have added further that such specimens of fossil plants and trees are but a very trifling percentage of coal, great beds of which are all over the world in reality, and so small a proportion do they form of any true coal bed, that it would be just as reasonable to say that a sandstone or chalk formation was made entirely of the remains of trees or animals, because it happened to be a bed of fossil remains of the plants and animals, which lived on the earth in those days, found embedded in the rocks.

There is no doubt, however, that marine animals have had a great deal to do with the formation of some limestones, such as oolites, &c.

Mr. Walker also rejects the theory that the coal formations are the result of gradual washing down of forests into deltas of rivers, and there undergone transformation into coal. His theory is that at each cyclicle deluge the forests on the face of the earth were swept away, and gradually drifting together formed a huge mass upon the ocean, and were there deposited in some hollow, and finally converted into coal. It is not necessary here to stop and calculate what length of time the exact quantity of forest that would be required to make any one single known coal formation, if the whole was denuded from off the earth's face at the time, and it would be difficult, according to his theory, to account for the coal formations existing in the tropical regions; but he recognises this difficulty himself, and argues that there is very little, but we know that there is some, and who can tell how much more there may be; who knows what treasures of coal lie concealed in "*the dark unfathomed caves of ocean yet may bear.*"

Still more difficult would it be to account for those carboniferous and carbonacious shales which are coal, and yet not coal.

The author of this has been unable to procure a copy of his book, but most of his arguments have been reproduced in a small volume by Mr. William Walker, F.R.S.V., a gentleman formerly well known in Bombay. A copy of this book is in the Society's library. The theories of M. Adhemar and some others, added by Mr. Walker, will be referred to hereafter in the course of this paper.

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Something like what might be expected to occur may be seen at the base of the Himalayas, the Alps, and other mountain ranges where huge masses of rock, many tons in weight, are found all over, which have been detached and transported from great distances in the interior.

Upon one occasion the author of this paper dug up the undecayed and unchanged trunk of a Kuyr tree of the Acacia ing species which had apparently been but very recently buried beneath a bed of limestones, boulders, and coarse detritus thirty feet below the surface. This was at the foot of the Himalaya mountains.

Again, let any one examine a tidal or even non-tidal river, and note the frequent rapid changes in the bed and course, and light have had and still have at the present day much

to do with the concentration of carbon in the shape of trees, &c., which contain about 25 per cent. of it, though the soil upon which they grow does not contain a single trace thereof. There are, however, in the world at the present time many regions where what may be termed insipient coal formations exist in the shape of hydro-carbon lakes or solid bitumen. At Assygne there are bituminous springs, and on the Caspian Sea is found inflammable gas and naphtha, and petroleum springs also exist in Western Asia, in Palestine, and in Birmah, while the well known rock oil of America yields 100 millions of gallons yearly; and it would not be very difficult to understand how these carbonic productions might in a former state of the globe and under favourable conditions become solid mineral coal. Formerly it was the custom of geologists to say that coal formations belonged to the "Coal period," and limiting them to a particular group of rocks called the "Carbonic Brown." More recent researches have demonstrated that good coal may and does exist in other than the what was then called the true coal series of rocks. These remarks are made not so much to introduce any new theory, but rather as a caution to those who investigate geological formations of whatever kind not to jump too rapidly at conclusions, though to the experienced practical miner such precautionary remarks will doubtless appear very superfluous; the spirit in which such enquiries should be conducted is not to find out the actual existence of coal in any particular locality, for that may end in disappointment, but to ascertain what really does exist; for I perfectly well recollect that at the time when the Cleveland iron beds were being actually worked, mocked, and sold as pig iron, the same cries were pronounced as quite worthless for smelting purposes by scientific men, and any attempt at generalization or pretence to be able always to pronounce dogmatically what may or may not be found below by a mere inspection of the superficial strata is very much akin to the mystical method of pretending to find water or mineral veins by the willow wand and the divining rod of old-fashioned miners. When the well known Pemberton pit, near Sunderland, was being sunk, the proprietor had nearly exhausted his means, and was advised to desist. "No," he replied, "I'll sink to Hades, and if I don't find coal, I'll find cinders;" and the final result of his efforts was the discovery of one of the richest coal beds in England, which extends far away under the German Ocean, but he had well studied the overlying strata before he began, and knew perfectly well what he might expect. It was merely a question of depth and determination.

Dismissing this subject, we will now proceed to examine an equally, if not much more important, question, particularly as regards Bombay, namely, the tides and their action; and especially their effect and the application of a knowledge of tides to the Western Coast of India and its havens, not forgetting the two most prominent, namely, Bombay and Kurrachee.

In a former paper presented to the Society in 1868 by me, the question of the action of the tides in the Gulf of Kutch and Cambay were briefly discussed. It was then pointed out that there was a peculiar oscillation of the tides in the Indian Ocean, which, so far as the author was aware, had never before been brought to notice in any published, and a further communication on this subject was then promised. The author has had but a very few opportunities since that time of making actual observations on the subject, but it has not been for want of inclination in the interval, as is, however, only by extended observations and a careful study of the tide tables that further light can be thrown upon this most interesting matter.

In the paper referred to it was pointed out that there were certain nodes in the Indian Ocean, where there is little or no tidal rise, and these were called nodes, and at certain other places where the tides are of an extraordinary and unusual height, and these were called heads, and that the distance between each of these places was about 1,200 miles, or 30 degrees of an arc of the earth's circumference. The following is a list of some of those places.

Commencing at New Zealand, there is

Low Tide—rise S. T.	Feet.	High Tide—rise S. T.	Feet.
Hawke Bay	3	Nelson	4
Port Macquerie	4	Broad Sand	20 to 30
South Coast Australia	1 to 4	North Coast Candar Harbour	37½
Somanda	3 to 4	Bay of Cambay	30 to 40
Maldives	3	Gulf of Kutch	16
Somauli Coast	4	Madagascar	17
Algoa Bay	5	Angra Pequena	7 to 10

The above have only been given as an example, but the list might be extended right round the globe when the different nodes and heads would form when join ed together a succession of equilateral triangles.

But the places given above must not be regarded as the exact positions of the nodes or heads of the tides, but only approximate places where the tidal rise is known.

It is generally admitted that the moon, being the nearest celestial body to the earth of any magnitude, acts by its attractive influence in causing the tides to ebb and flow, and that the sun also has a similar influence but less, owing to its distance.

The means or medium by which this action is effected has not been yet defined or discovered, either by astronomers or natural philosophers, but it is called the attraction of gravitation, however, little doubt but that some subtle unbroken and unknown medium connects the moon and the earth, through which they act upon each other; finer than the finest gossamer thread of the silkworm; more rare than the rarest atmosphere with which man is acquainted, though which must be solid in order to form communication takes place, not only between this planet and its satellite—but between all heavenly bodies. This is as certain as that there is a direct connection between the two ends of a lever when it moves. All the great philosophers have long been bent upon discovering and explaining.

The ordinary action of the moon in producing tides is only partially understood, but need not be recapitulated here; but at what point or points on the globe the action of the tide is highest, where low water least and why they are large or small at certain places, is still a most obscure and ill-explained question.

The Admiralty tide-tables give us the rise and fall of the tides in every part of the globe, but therefore before it can be accepted. And it has been referred to in this paper because the attempt to connect astronomy with geology is now attracting considerable attention amongst scientific men, and it has therefore been considered that a few words in reference to it would not be misplaced in this work discussing the question of tides and their effects, for if the theory were admissible, then the effects would be very great. Having disposed of this part of the question for the present, but not for ever, though I hope, in future, as I am indebted to refer to this part of the subject in the present paper, because, as it will be seen hereafter, it is not entirely unconnected with the subject of tides. Mr. Walker distinctly traces the connection of coal formations with cyclicle tides or deluges. The question of coal formation is also a very important one in India, and every theory advanced deserves therefore the most careful investigation by those who are interested in the resources of this country.

Our knowledge of the mineral resources of India, notwithstanding that there is a Geological Survey Department, is still extremely limited, and it may be said that nearly all the mineral resources of some parts of the world are little better, comparatively speaking, than if it were the planet Mars or the more distant Jupiter. This may appear to some rather a sweeping assertion. But the author of this paper can speak from personal knowledge of India, and had opportunities, not only of noticing the mineral prospects of this country from the plains and hills of Madras to the outlying snowy peaks of the Himalayas, but also in South Eastern Africa, where the diamonds are found, and discovered in abundance. In addition to this, we have plenty of thus much valuable form of the diamond, namely, good workable coal, particularly in Natal and to the north of it. And the author also remembers the time when there was not a single ounce of iron smelted in the whole of South Africa, and yet tons are made annually, much of which is exported to India.

Mr. Walker adheres to the general belief that coal was entirely of vegetable origin; that it is, in fact, the remains of trees grown and then buried in the earth, and that it is interspersed either by the action of heat or by some other chemical or mechanical process, but he rejects the opinion that the trees of which the coal beds are said to be composed have grown and fallen; been deposited and remained in the exact position as they grew for he argues, and very justly, that the action of the atmosphere and the sun would very speedily reduce them to what is familiarly known as *touchwood*. He also points out a well known fact to coal miners, that fossil plants and the stems and trunks of trees are found in the coal formations, still they are invariably like the roots and never complete trees; and he might have added further that such specimens of fossil plants and trees are but a very trifling percentage of coal, great beds of which are all over the world in reality, and so small a proportion do they form of any true coal bed, that it would be just as reasonable to say that a sandstone or chalk formation was made entirely of the remains of trees or animals, because it happened to be a bed of fossil remains of the plants and animals, which lived on the earth in those days, found embedded in the rocks.

There is no doubt, however, that marine animals have had a great deal to do with the formation of some limestones, such as oolites, &c.

Mr.

think it expedient to permit an Appellate Court to interfere except on appeal regularly preferred. In the absence of an appeal, it is only fair to presume that all parties are satisfied with the decision or are willing to submit to it, and it would be opposed to every principle of justice to allow any court, of its own motion, to re-open the matter after an interval during which the decree has probably been executed and the whole litigation settled."

"It was right he should mention that the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, equally with the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, was anxious that the local Appellate Courts should retain the power which they now possessed of interfering with the decisions and orders of the courts subordinate to them, although there should be no appeal, and although no objection should be taken by any one affected by the decision or order. The provision to this effect, which now formed part of the Code of Civil Procedure as in force in Oudh, was, he believed, introduced on the recommendation of Mr. Campbell, one of the learned Judges of the High Court at Calcutta, at the time he held the office of Judicial Commissioner of Oudh. Having lately had an opportunity of speaking to Mr. Campbell on the subject, he gathered from what fell from him, that he considered that the time had passed when the power in question could be exercised beneficially or for the interests of suitors, and that he was of opinion that the power should be withdrawn. In this opinion he (Mr. Harington) entirely concurred."

The proviso in question being a part of the then existing law should certainly have been repealed contemporaneously with the enactment of Act XIV. of 1865. This was not done, and the result was that the power of revision had been considered to be in force and habitually exercised by the Appellate Courts in Oudh up to the present time.

Thus, in the six different territorial divisions of the non-regulation provinces, there were no less than four distinct systems of appellate procedure based on entirely different principles.

The most commendable principle appeared to be that which gave a second appeal on the merits of a case from the conflicting decisions of the Courts of first instance and first appeal. The bill consequently adopted the Punjab procedure, but with this important modification, namely, that the second appeal should, in all cases, lie only to the highest court of appeal in the province.

If the right of second appeal on the facts was to be of any practical value, the appeal must lie to such a tribunal as would ensure the attainment of the best decision of the question in litigation as the circumstances of the province would admit of. Even in the regulation territories the main defect of our judicial system had always been held to be the weakness of the intermediate courts of appeal; it being said that there was always a risk of the appeal from the decision of a well-instructed court of first instance, which had the advantage of hearing the evidence and of watching and marking the manner in which it was given, coming before a Court of at least no superior judicial capacity, and which had had no such advantage. If there were reasonable grounds for such an apprehension in regard to the intermediate Appellate Courts of the regulation provinces, where the Judges had no dual occupation, and, whatever may have been their antecedent deficiency of training for the bench, were set apart for exclusive employment in judicial business, they must exist in a greater degree in regard to the Court of the Commissioner in the non-regulation provinces, whose attention was partially absorbed by his executive functions, and who might have been selected for the post which he filled with reference to his special aptitude for the discharge of such functions rather than for any particular judicial capacity.

For these reasons it was proposed that both the second appeal on the facts as well as the special appeal under the Civil Procedure Code should, in *ell cases*, lie to the Judicial Commissioner, and that the latter be substituted for the abolished Financial Commissioner as the Court of final appeal in suits relating to land in districts under settlement, the proviso under which the Appellate Courts obtained their extraordinary power of revision being expressly repealed.

A rather important consideration arose upon this proposition, namely, whether the bill would not have the effect of throwing upon the Judicial Commissioner a greater amount of appellate business than he could reasonably be expected to dispose of compatibly with the due discharge of his other duties. The special appeals in suits relating to land being, under the policy of Government, exempted at present from liability to any court fees, were already very numerous (indeed, he was informed that the present annual institution of appeals in Oudh averaged about two thousand, whilst the total number of such appeals which came yearly before the High Court of Calcutta, which had a working daily average of about three or four benches of Judges for their disposal, was scarcely above three thousand), and it was probable that the new procedure of the bill would largely increase the present number.

This exemption from the payment of court fees, and the excess in the number of appeals which it promoted, were doubtless but of temporary operation, and the period of such operation would soon expire as the set lements of land-revenue in Oudh were drawing to a close.

But, even if the excessive increase of business likely to devolve upon the highest court of appeal through the operation of this bill should not be of permanent duration, yet, on general grounds, it would seem expedient to devise some means of strengthening that court partly by associating some other officer with the Judicial Commissioner for the trial of appeals, and partly by some provision for the reference of cases presenting questions of unusual difficulty to the High Court of the North-Western Provinces. In short, what appeared to be wanted was the restoration, in some form or other, of the substance of the procedure prescribed by the recently repealed Act XXXVII. of 1867.

If this suggestion should commend itself to the local authorities, and he (Mr. Cockerell) had reason to believe that it accorded with the views of the present Chief Commissioner, there would be no difficulty in shaping the bill so as to effect that object when it came before a select committee.

Mr. Cockerell had only to add that, in naming six weeks as the period within which this bill, if committed, should be returnable to the Council, he had regard to the limited area within which the bill was intended to operate, and the inconsiderable number of persons consequently to be consulted as to its provisions. But it should be clearly understood that there was no desire to hurry through the Council a measure involving such important considerations, and that the fullest opportunity would be afforded for eliciting the opinion of all persons most competent to advise on the subject of the proposed alterations of the law.

The Hon. Mr. Stephen observed that the Council was at present in a particularly favourable position for legislating for Oudh, as it numbered among its members two ex-commissioners of that province. With reference to his hon. friend's remarks on the appellate system of India, the principle of such a system in his (Mr. Stephen's) opinion was, that the existence of a right of appeal exercised a constant influence in keeping judicial officers up to the mark. This check was weakened rather than strengthened by multiplying appeals. An officer, disposed to be negligent, would, no doubt, be quickened in the performance of his duties by the consciousness that his judgment would be reviewed by his immediate superior; but the effect of this was lessened by the reflection that this reviewing authority would, in its turn, be reviewed by a superior Court, and that the case might ultimately find its way to the Privy Council, and not be disposed of for years. So, again, as to special appeals: they were, no doubt, a natural arrangement at the time when the law had to be administered by officers comparatively uninstructed in its details; but as matters now stood, they were a premium to lawyers to pick every possible hole in a judgment, and there was great doubt whether, on the whole, they conduced to substantial justice; on the other hand, there was no doubt that they conduced largely to delay, chicanery and waste of time. It would, in Mr. Stephen's opinion, be far better to let the Courts state points of law, wherever a reasonable doubt existed, than to put it in the power of the parties to raise any question they pleased, and so indefinitely prolong litigation.

Mr. Stephen made these remarks not with the least intention of throwing doubt on the propriety of his hon. friend's proposals, but merely for the purpose of reminding the Council that the present system of appeals in the Courts of this country was open to serious objection, and would some day or other require to be reformed. He did not, however, think that this was any reason for opposing the present measure or for putting Oudh on a different footing from other parts of the Empire.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named:—

On the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Civil Courts in Oudh:—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the Hon. Messrs. Strachey, Stephen, and Egerton, and the mover.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 8th August 1871.

INDIAN ITEMS

THE GUGGAR RAILWAY VIADUCT.—We learn—though we cannot vouch for its accuracy—that the railway viaduct over the River Guggar has again given way, owing to the recent heavy floods.—*Mofussilite*, Aug. 12.

RAJAH OF NABHAH.—The installation of Sirdar Heera Singh to the throne of Nabhah took place yesterday. Most Government officials, both civil and military, belonging to the station, were present to witness the ceremony.—*Ibid.*

LOAN TO THE RAJAH OF KUPPOORTHULLAH.—We understand that the Rajah of Kuppoorthullah applied to Government for a loan of two lacs of rupees. The Indian Government has, we hear, granted his prayer. The money is to bear interest at the rate of six per cent.—*Lucknow Times.*

SIND.—The *Sind Sunnuchar*, a weekly Guzerathee paper published at Kurrachee, gives out a rumour that the Commissioner of Sind has proposed to the local Government to abolish the post of Judicial Commissioner in that province, and to entrust the work to an officer who should be placed under the Commissioner.

THE PUNJAB POSTAL DEPARTMENT.—Our readers will think we are becoming lugubrious over the Post Office, but we must refer to the subject again. Newspapers and letters are our daily food. If we don't get our due share daily we must needs cry out. No papers for two days! No banghy dak since July! Why if the book and banghy parcels had been put on an ordinary bullock hackery and left to find their way from the Beas to Lahore, they would have reached here long ago!—*Indian Public Opinion.*

AFGHANISTAN.—The rumour that the Ameer has been murdered by Yakoob Khan has happily not been confirmed, although there is a good deal of talk made over it among the natives of Lahore. Our correspondent, by last letter just received, makes no mention of the rumour, but states that for over a fortnight the Ameer has remained shut up in his house and has not been seen, while Yakoob has taken the management of public affairs. This retirement of the Ameer after his late troubles may have given rise to the rumour above noted. It is reported that by Yakoob's orders Mahomed Aslum Khan and his brothers are being treated with great indignity and subjected to cruel torture. Rumour says their hands have been skinned. Forty-five men, adherents of Aslum, have been thrown into prison and are also tortured at regular intervals. Aslum Khan's plot against the Ameer was to blow him up by powder stored under his palace. This powder has been discovered.—*Ibid.*

THE BUTCHER MURDERS AT UMRITSUR.—The trial of the twelve men committed to the Commissioner's criminal sessions at Umritsur, charged with the recent murder of the butchers in that city, has turned out, as was feared, a complete fiasco. The *informers* retracted every word they had said, and the prisoners were discharged without a stain on their characters. They departed in silent amazement at the wholly inexplicable legal manœuvres of the *sahib logue*, but one man managed to break the spell and protest against the treatment he had been subjected to. There was a very bitter though unintentional satire in the remark an influential native made the other day in speaking of these men. He said they were *Khalil mokurrir kiya*, "the murderers *appointed*." An unusual amount of interest was displayed by the natives of Umritsur in the result of the trial. The Court compound was quite crowded, and when the intelligence came from the Court that the accused were *bhari* (released) a perfect shout was raised by the crowd. It is rather a remarkable fact that the murder of *two* persons at Raikote should have been almost the direct means of saving the lives of *twelve* men at Umritsur. For if the gang of murderers had only kept quiet, and not betrayed themselves at Raikote, and so put the police on the right track, there is very little doubt that in the face of the original depositions of the Umritsur *quasi* informers, it must have gone hard with the twelve men committed.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE.

"ALETHEUON" writes as follows to the editor of the *Englishman*:—The late *Gazette* will have informed the members of the Bengal Civil Service that the principle of seniority, according to which their promotion has been hitherto given, has now been destroyed. It has not been officially and formally notified to them that a new rule will now govern the manner in which Government is to treat its servants. Yet the act of the substantive change of the rule cannot be doubted.

The following departures from the procedure and practice till now in force have been made by the present Lieutenant-Governor:—

1 Mr Simpson has been made an additional Judge.
2 Mr Macgrath has been made Secretary to the Board of Revenue.
3 Mr Harrison has been made a Magistrate and Collector of the 2nd grade.
4 Mr Beadon has been made Junior Secretary.
5 Mr Cornell has been made an officiating Judge.
6 Mr Cowley has been made an officiating Magistrate and Collector.
7 Several less important appointments have been made in defiance of the seniority rule.

It is necessary that it should be known who has done this, and why it has been done. Has the Governor-General in Council, after deliberate consideration, resolved that no more shall seniority regulate promotion in the Civil Service; or, as is more probable, has Mr. Campbell, fresh from fields where promotion by selection was enthusiastically advocated, determined, on the impulse of the moment, to thrust it *vi et armis* upon the Civil Service here?

Proverbially and notoriously the civilians of Bengal are thought to inhabit a sleepy hollow, and to have fallen into that somnolence which is characteristic of their abode. They are slow coaches, and their wheels want grease sadly. The Lieutenant-Governor apparently thinks they require an awakening. So he does it by a series of unfortunate but no doubt well-meaning acts. He begins with the Board of Revenue, whose incompetence he more than hints at. Then follows up by a crude scheme which will destroy the reliability and trustworthiness of the Registration Department. He cripples Education. He disorganizes the Police. He threatens to impair the powers of subdivisional officers, and thereby deprive the country of the immense advantage which the subdivisional system has conferred upon it. He revolutionizes the Subordinate Executive Service, so that the higher classes of natives express their fears if respectable men will enter it. He spasmodically promotes and degrades officers. In distributing officiating appointments the rules of the service are disregarded. He has taken away from the service one of the best appointments in Bengal, and given it to an outsider. Now he, in effect, says that he will not make any appointment according to law and rule, or with any regard to the true claims of individuals. The rule of seniority, it is now proclaimed, shall be abolished, and that of personal selection introduced.

What, it is now anxiously asked, is to be the rule of personal selection? Is it to be anything higher than personal caprice? Are the claims of men who have laboured hard to be overlooked for the sake of a few who may have the advantage of having the ear of the Lieutenant-Governor.

The most important of all the above appointments is that of Mr. Harrison, as here the new rule of personal selection patiently shows itself. For Mr. Harrison personally no one can entertain anything but respect. It is not that he has done that he should be elevated above the heads of 16 men who are his seniors. For his good promotion has been withheld from those men whose undoubted right it is. It has been given to one who would have had to wait many years for it, and been taken from those who have already waited.

To the Civil Service as a body this matter is of vital importance. Seniority hitherto has been the rule of promotion in that service, and it is, I make bold to say, a rule which should be carefully cherished and uncompromisingly defended. Should that rule be allowed to fall dead, the service will sustain a fatal injury. What is to save it from the demoralizing influence of a system of favouritism, whereby politic time-servers may succeed in elevating themselves over the heads of other men by the exercise of those qualities of their tribe which are not thought to be attributes of an exalted character.

Instead of the wholesome rule of seniority, we have now got personal selection according to the judgment of the Hon. George Campbell. It is for the service at large to determine under which of the two systems it will choose to live. There is a reasonable hope that the higher authorities will not allow the caprice of any individual Governor to introduce revolutionary rules, which will confuse, disorganize, and dishearten a whole service. In this matter the members of the service can help themselves, and their course of action seems clear. A temperate memorial should be drawn up and submitted to the Government of India.

The members of the Bengal Civil Service have been induced to come out here by the promise of a certain career. They have entered into a covenant with the Secretary of State, and the terms of that covenant are binding, not only upon them, but the Government of India. The repeated invasions which have lately been made upon the rights of individual members of the service will, if not resisted, end in diminishing or destroying its status. It is for those concerned to consider and determine whether they will permit this to be done, without at least making a true, manful and a constitutional, but at the same time a firm, resistance.

It cannot be the wish of the intention of Government to injure the service, for thereby it would only be destroying itself. Fair, just, and liberal treatment is what the service may righteously ask, and what, no doubt, Government will willingly bestow. Now, as always, this maxim is known to be true as between any employer and those who are employed—

Virtutem tol ipsus ipsam, præmia si tollas.

By the present promotions only about 16 men have been personally injured. Yet that is no reason why those whose position is not affected should sit silent and indifferent. Here the principle is everything, and all have an interest in maintaining it. Had there been only one instance of the violation of the seniority usage or rule in the service, it might have been passed over. But we have now a whole series of them. Each recurring vacancy affords an opportunity, which is at once embraced, to disregard the rules of the service and personal rights—and to proclaim that a new policy has been entered upon, and will be maintained.

THE CASH BALANCES.

YESTERDAY we published the amount of the cash balances of the Government of India, in the various Treasuries; nineteen millions sterling on the 30th June last, as compared with 14 millions on the 30th June, 1870. It may be a satisfaction to the Financial Member of the Government to know that he has three millions at his back. But we would ask, in the interest of every taxpayer in the country, what necessity there is for this large sum, lying unproductive, to disburse the financial requirements of the Government? It was always a fight between the old Court of Directors of the East India Company and successive Governors-General to keep down these cash balances to about eight millions sterling, which in the opinion of a by no means to be despised amateur Financier of the Government, Sir John Peter Grant, was ample enough "to grease the wheels of the financial car of the State," even in the times when tons of treasure were always in transit between various collectorates throughout the country. Unless Sir Richard is helped by the charges for another Turkish Sultan's ball and a few more such items charged to India, his strong power of invention will fail to find an excuse for another year of the income-tax.—*Indian Daily News.*

SIMLA.

SIMLA, 10TH AUGUST.

THOSE who have crawled up to this elevated spot from the plains, for the express purpose of indulging in a series of shower-baths, must be in an enviable state of gratification. But those who have any regard for their lives and limbs, must be in a most *unenviable* condition both of mind and body: of mind, inasmuch as their leisure hours are chiefly taken up in abstruse calculations as to the precise hour and minute when the roof is likely to come down on their heads from the heavens as is testified by an unlimited use of pocket-handkerchiefs, and violent sneezing demonstrations, liable to burst the button-holes of collars at every explosion.

It is a melancholy sight to watch those who have nothing to do, and are prevented by the rain from going out. Observe how yonder idler, despairing of every other amusement, lays violent hands on that cold leg of mutton! Behold the gigantic feats he performs on that last resource, and sighs over the prospect of an appetite for dinner, which grows beautifully less in the distance! But all things have an end, and cold mutton is no exception to the rule. Would we could say the same for the rain, which is the only thing that seems to put no faith in that saying!

The ruins of trees and the total disappearances of roads are the chief characteristics of Simla in this interesting part of the season. Equestrians, longing for a free gallop, are being brought to sudden full-stops by gaping abysses where roads once existed; pedestrians regard with horror the widening cracks in front of them, and shudder as they pass under a tree. There was one delightfully romantic green bank—

"Whereon the wild-thyme blew,
Where oxlips and the nodding violet grew,"

situated in the regions of Lukkee Bazaar—as charming a spot as could well be imagined, as fairy-like and bewitching a bank as Oberon himself could have desired, "completely furnished" (to use a lodging house phrase) with "sweet musk-roses and with eglantine." Only two minutes' walk from so-and-so and commanding an extensive view, &c., &c. "These were its joys, but all these joys are fled." Yes, fled. Fled with a roar and a crash to the very bottom of the khud—carrying trees, rocks, roads, musk-roses, eglantine, and everything else in one grand and confused mass of rubbish where they now lie, "heaped and pent," without the faintest semblance of anything poetical or romantic.—*Pioneer.*

AN old gentleman of eighty married a young wife, and in due course of time was presented with a son. On the day of christening, the nurse handed young master about, with the usual exclamation that he was 'the very image of his papa.' 'Very like, indeed,' said a lady, 'he has no teeth.'

"DIRECT TAXATION FOR INDIA."

(*Englishman.*)

WE have before us an anonymous pamphlet on the somewhat trite subject of "Direct Taxation for India," the writer of which, however, does something more than condemn this mode of meeting the increasing wants of the State. He recommends a tax of 25 per cent. on sugar cultivation, the incidence of which would, according to his showing, be seventy-five rupees per acre. As regards the impossibility, or extreme impolicy, of continuing a system of direct taxation, we need hardly say we fully concur in the writer's views. The mere fact that it has engendered amongst all classes a feeling of bitter animosity and hatred against the Government, however far it may fall short of convincing the mere financier, should be more than sufficient to condemn it in the eyes of the statesman. To argue about the abstract merits of the tax while this is the case, is to be busied in counting one's goods when the house is on fire. With reference to the particular form of indirect taxation recommended by the writer as a substitute, we do not think his plan a desirable one. Though we think he is inclined to under-rate the extent to which sugar is consumed by the poor here, we yet are not prepared to say that a tax on sugar consumed in the country would be either an unfair or an oppressive one. We, however, see more than one good reason to object to such a tax being levied on the cultivation; and we doubt whether it would be practicable to levy it in any other way. Sugar is, no doubt, consumed in a much larger proportion by the rich than the poor; and a tax on it would furnish a good way of reaching the pockets of the wealthier classes. The subject of *modus operandi* is certainly worthy of study. But the tax even if practicable should not be more then ten per cent.

CATTLE DISEASE AT ALLAHABAD.

THERE is a small cloud on the horizon, at present very small but still demanding attention, in the news which has reached us, that the cattle disease both in its mild and also in its more dreaded form is among us. Instances of foot and mouth disease have occurred in the station. This, though troublesome and infectious, is by no means fatal. All however who have any regard for their cows should be specially careful in preventing them from coming into proximity with strange cattle. Mr. Capper, secretary to the Cattle Disease Commission of Ceylon, points out that during the prevalence of such a plague all cattle should be carefully housed all the twenty-four hours during the monsoon in a well-drained shed. It is not long since the worthy kotwal of this city wished to banish all the city cattle to the open plains, and expose them to the pitiless mercy of the elements. Another curious fact noticed by Mr. Capper is one which all native stock-owners endorse. It is this, that sickness often occurs just after the rains, when there is a rapid growth of fresh grass, especially if the monsoon be preceded by a long drought. On these grasses the cattle feed ravenously, and the result is that dysentry sets in. The remedy which he suggests is the giving of no grass during the rains which has not been partially dried; or, better still, cattle-owners should stack grass under cover and on this feed their cattle. Apropos of this, it is a curious fact that young children on milk diet often suffer unaccountably at the same time that this grass springs up, and although doctors are prepared to dispute the connection between the two, natives and mothers err in the opposite direction, and look upon the new fresh grass as the primary cause of the evil. We are curious to know whether the disease has as yet appeared in Baroda, where hitherto it has had a bad habit of recurring almost annually.—*Pioneer.*

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Urdoo Akbar* reports the prevalence of a peculiar kind of cattle sickness in Sundeela district which has caused the death of thousands of cows, buffaloes and other quadrupeds in the surrounding villages. This incident has ruined many zemindars. There are villages in which fields have not yet been ploughed.

AFFAIRS IN YARKUND.

(*Pioneer.*)

IT was a serious misfortune for the Atalik Ghazi that his frontier wars called him away from Yarkund last year just before the arrival of the party deputed by Lord Mayo to establish commercial relations with him. Some portions of this Russian press profess to find in the commercial mission a cloak to cover political designs. We may state, however, without fear of contradiction, that Mr. Forsyth had no other instructions than those which were officially published; that he went to Yarkund merely in the interests of trade; and that he was ordered to abstain rigidly from taking part in any political discussions with the Atalik Ghazi, beyond repeating to him the advice which Lord Mayo had given the envoy—to avoid mixing himself up in the quarrels of chiefs and tribes beyond his frontier, and to devote his energies to the improvement of his internal administration. Had Mr. Forsyth obtained speech of the Atalik Ghazi, he might have induced him to pause before entering on the warlike and dangerous career to which he is now committed. The authority of the Atalik Ghazi is by no means so firmly established that he can venture to engage in foreign wars without great risk. He has indeed been able as yet to preserve any ebullitions of disaffection. But we have more than once heard mutterings of discontent with his vigorous but somewhat stern and severe rule. The zemindars in particular are beginning to grumble. The constant calls for men, money, and supplies for his campaigns are beginning to tell. The flower of his troops are now all concentrated around Kuljs, Turfan, and Khamil, and his garrisons at home are weak and reduced Success in the field will probably keep things quiet, but one serious reverse might entail disaster to his power. He is a foreigner, and, though feared by all his subjects does not seem to be generally beloved. Insurrection, however, is not the only danger that he has to fear. His wonderful energy will probably not only deprives him of the sinews of war, but is raising up a formidable dislike to him among his neighbours. The extermination of the Chinese garrisons by the Khoosbegi's successful rebellion destroyed the Russian scheme for the establishment of a consulate at Kashgar, which was provided for in the treaty between Russia and China. Had he thrown his markets open, this would probably have been considered a matter of no moment. But we hear that, under the ruinous exactions which he imposes on the caravans, trade between Yarkund and the Russian possessions has almost ceased to exist. This is not likely to beget very friendly feelings towards him, at a time when, in consequence of the opening of the Suez Canal and the direct steam communication between Odessa and the ports of India and China, the overland trade with China has been almost ruined, and the local trade must therefore be more than ever an object of desire with Russia. The war on the Atalik Ghazi's north-western frontier too, has, we are informed, excited a panic in the Kulmak population; and the Russian border in that direction is said to be in a disturbed state. No one can foresee what may be the result of a continuance of this state of things. Russia is not a long-suffering power. In one of our Bombay contemporaries we recently noticed a statement, founded apparently on authentic information, that Russian help had been offered to the Chinese to enable them to resist the Khoosbegi's aggressions. Such a move would not be in the least surprising; and if it has really taken place, the Atalik Ghazi will find he has a vastly more formidable opponent to cope with than a few Chinese mandarins.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says: "Various inventors and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element, of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London. Esport Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium

A COURT MARTIAL.

AT a General Court Martial assembled at Meean Meer, on Friday, 30th June, Gunner Robert Gormley, H Battery 8th Brigade Royal Artillery, was arraigned on the following charges:—1st. Having been drunk in barracks at Meean Meer on the 8th June 1871. 2nd. Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having at Meean Meer, on the 8th June 1871, struck with his clenched fist No. 1506, Acting Bombardier Thomas Hazlegrove, of the same battery, at the same time calling him a * * * * *, the said Acting Bombardier Hazelgrove being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. The Court found the prisoner guilty of both charges, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of five (5) years; and further to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service, and also to be marked with the letters B C. The sentence has been approved and confirmed, with the exception of the discharge with ignominy and marking with the letters B C.

THE CALCUTTA INCOME-TAX PROSECUTION.

(*Englishman.*)

THE income-tax prosecution case, to which we alluded on Saturday, does not seem to us to improve on closer inspection. We are ready to make every reasonable allowance for the Income-tax Collector, whose office can be no sinecure, and we do not lose sight of the error on the part of the defendant in the case; but taking all this into account, the fact remains, that a serious mistake was admittedly made, and the grave charge of falsehood preferred against an admittedly innocent man. The most serious aspect of the case is, as we said before, its suggestiveness of the *possibility* of gross injustice being done in connection with the collection of the tax. The defendant in the case in question was a poor man, and it seems by no means certain that, had he not been assisted by his employers, the case against him would have been dismissed. Had he been convicted, he would have been liable to two years' imprisonment. It may, of course, be that this is the first case of the kind which has occurred, but it is also quite possible that it is not a solitary instance. In either case, the past is gone, and it is with the view of doing what we can to prevent the repetition of such a grave mistake in future that we have taken this prominent notice of the matter.

THE KING OF BURMAH AND DR. MARKS.

THE following letter by the Rev. Mr. Marks appears in the *Rangoon Gazette*, in contradiction of certain parts of a conversation reported by the *Gazette* as having taken place between the rev. gentleman and the King, at Mandalay:—

Sir,—I have read in the *Rangoon Gazette* of the 18th instant a report "of a conversation that lately took place in the royal palace at Mandalay between H. M. the King and an English clergyman." As the clergyman referred to, I beg to assure you that your "correspondent who has furnished you with the notes," has greatly misled you. It is *not true* that the King ever asked me to take an oath about Major Sladen, or any one else, and it is *not true* that H. M. asked me to tell him what Major Sladen might say. *Nor is it true* that I ever sent away the young Princes from the S. P. G. Mission School for any such reason as that assigned in your paper.

The King's conversation with me (of which you have been furnished with such an incorrect account) was *private*, for His Majesty is well aware that I have no political status here whatever. I am simply a missionary clergyman and teacher.—Yours, &c.,

JOHN E. MARKS.

Mandalay, 29th July.

THE SHOOTING FOR THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.

WE take the following exciting account of the shooting in the second stage for the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon on Tuesday, 18th July, from the *Daily News*:—

With real summer weather at last, the number of visitors to the Camp to-day has not only been greater than on any former day of this meeting, but greater than on any single day (Sundays and review days excepted) since the Wimbledon meeting became an institution. But the fine weather was not alone responsible for the large attendance; great and interesting shooting events fell to be decided, events in which not shooting men alone but the general public, the fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters of not a few English youths felt warm and deep interest. The Queen's Prize was to be won; and on the card also, in addition to other competitions of interest, was the contest for the Ashburton Challenge Shield, to be engaged in by the picked elevens of no fewer than eight of our leading public schools, and the Spencer Cup to be shot for by the best man in each eleven. The first stage of the Queen's Prize, it will be remembered, was finished on Friday, when the silver medal of the Association was won by Private Mayfield, of the Robin Hoods, who had proved himself the best man out of some two thousand competitors with the Snider rifle at ranges of 200, 500, and 600 yards aggregated. But the conditions of the second stage of the great contest for the Queen's Prize, in which are selected the sixty in the first stage, are materially different from those of the latter. In the second stage the men have to use the Henry-Martini rifle, a weapon which, in all probability, a number of them never drew the trigger of till they came to fire their sighting shots yesterday, and many a man can make a capital shooting up to 600 yards—the maximum range of the first stage—who is by no means at home at such distances as 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, the several ranges at which is fought out the second stage. According to the regulations made and provided, "the sixty" duly paraded this morning at 9.45 in front of the Council tent, and as soon as the gun-fire gave the signal the great contest of the meeting began. During the morning and forenoon the firing went on with varying results. Men by whom their comrades swore snuffed themselves out with a couple of misses at 800 yards, or extinguished their chance by a succession of outers at 900 yards. When the time arrived for the luncheon of the midday gun is usually fired, the shooting at the 1,000 yards range was already quite half done. At first it was intended to withhold the gun-fire till the contest should be over, and orders, indeed, as was understood, had been issued to that effect; but they were countermanded, if ever issued, and the gun fired just as the tension of interest was becoming strong, and when another half-hour would have sufficed to conclude the match. There were not a few complaints from the friends of men whose shooting was thus bisected—the men themselves, with a thorough sense of discipline, grumbled not at all. It was hard, no doubt, to be stopped just as you were on the tide of prosperity, and when you could apply the experience which your opening shots had given you; and to know that when you should begin again after luncheon all this experience would be dead, the conditions might be (and were) altered, and any margin existing whereon to gain fresh experience. Then, too, the postponement did not affect all alike, since some men when the gun fired were more nearly shot out than others, and the former unquestionably had a *pro tanto* advantage. But there was no ground for complaint, although had the indulgence been granted there would have been room for gratitude. Rules are rules, and one of the rules is that the mid-day gun should be fired punctually at 1.45. As its smoke blew away, the report ran round the anxious spectators that the best score so far was that of Ensign Humphry of Cambridge University, who had already made 61 with two shots to fire. During the luncheon interval the Camp was invaded by a detachment of the Harrow boys, numbering over 100, with their band at their head, who had come by rail to Putney, and thence marched up to Camp, to witness how Dame Fortune should treat their chosen eleven. Both for them and for the elevens of the other schools the Victorias kept open house in their luncheon-tent. The elevens mustered at gun-fire before the Council tent, and were marched off to one of the 200 yards' ranges to begin the competition for the Ashburton Shield. Meanwhile, the competitors for the Queen's Prize had punctually renewed their shooting, the practice watched by a vast crowd, not of sightseers merely, but largely composed of people who understood the meaning of the work, the conditions, and the chances of the honourable contest.

Close to the left of the broad front of the firing-point, very soon after the firing recommenced, a prostrate competitor had registered to him a bull's eye, whereat there was a burst of suppressed cheering, mingled with the clapping of female palms and the waving of pocket handkerchiefs. Then there rose from the prostrate firing position a tall, slight young man, with a lean healthy brown face, bare, smooth throat and shapely slender figure. As cool as if he had taken a life in a threepenny pool, he stands leaning on his rifle talking to a pair of comrades in gray with red facings, he himself being in gray with red facings, and the whisper everybody has taken to undertones now—runs round that the slim youngster is Ensign Humphry, of Trinity College, Cambridge, and that the bull's-eye just fired, his last shot, has raised his final score to 68, and uncommonly likely figure for winning the Queen's Prize. But he has not won it yet. Ask the West of England men at home, and he has—those stout, sunburnt countrymen, broad and slow of speech, who are watching their champion, Corporal Poole, of the Somerset Administrative Battalion. Poole left off at gun-fire with a score of 56, and four shots to fire. It is in his power to add 16 to this, if he has luck to nothing but bull's eyes, and 12 to it if the bulls-eye kind of man as, waiting for his turn, he sits with impassive—almost, one would say, phlegmatic—coolness, under the umbrella held over him by an anxious bottleholder of his own corps. Ask the green Robin Hoods there, watching Silver-medal Mayfield taking his shot as coolly as he might a glass of beer, whether the Cambridge man may yet shoot as one shouts who is out of the wood. The call is for Poole. Poole comes from beneath the umbrella, saunters to the front, leisurely disposes himself prone upon his stomach, takes a long, long aim and fires. A centre. A buzz runs round the crowd, and the West countrymen look content, for their man is now 95 and has three more shots which would bring one in the winner, for he has done better than Humphry in the first stage, on the shooting in which ties at the close are decided. He is back now again under the umbrella, cool and impassive as ever, if you do not look very close, but there is a tremble about the corners of the mouth that speaks of a struggle to keep down excitement. Presently his turn comes again. There is a still pause as he lies extended, rifle on shoulder, and this time his aim is yet longer than before. The West countrymen flush with joy through their sunburn as another centre is announced—their man is now 62, and has still two shots in hand. Two more centres would make him the winner. As Poole goes back to his umbrella they refrain from congratulating him. "Don't disturb him," they say one to the other. Perhaps they know their man. Cool and impassive as seems that quiet, grave, brown man, with the deep set eye and the strong short beard, there may be times when the coolness is burnt up within by excitement, and the epoch of "funk" sets in. His turn is round again. When he has passed to the firing point, a man whispers, "He's gone; he funks." The imputation stirs the West country blood—"Darned if e' do," is the angry undertone answer to the whisperer of "funk." A long aim—his longest yet—and as the smoke blows off the cry of "A miss!" goes round. No, it is not a miss—another centre. A centre it is; but alas, it is a ricochet centre which counts nothing. The hope of the West country is quenched, and Poole's chance is extinguished. The bottle-holder shuts up the umbrella with an air of dignified sorrow; and Poole, so close to the bunch of grapes, but now with his ladder broken, sits down ruefully, yet manfully, in the sun. "I wasn't my fault," he says, the first time he has broken silence since luncheon time, "I never fired what I thought a better shot." King Poole is dead, let us greet King Humphry the living. Not just yet, though. All is not quite over. Firing is still going on, but only, as it seems, formally to complete the shooting. Now the crowd—previously exiled to the outer world beyond the ropes, breaks in, counting the remonstrant policemen as of nought, and jostles up against the chair-backs of the men sitting at the spy-glasses. The policemen yield with good humour—the sternness befitting a metropolitan policeman is relaxed considerably at Wimbledon. Suddenly there is a shout, "Mayfield! Mayfield!" What has Mayfield done, then? He has fired his last shot, and it is a bullseye. "He has tied Humphry," is the rash cry—if this be the case he is the winner of the gold, as of the silver medal, for he has made the better score at the first range. It looks as if it were the case. Mayfield is up on the shoulders of two sturdy Robin Hoods, and being hurried through the crowd amid immense cheering. But there are two Richards in the field, and the undergrads of Cambridge know who is the right Richard. Here comes Humphry, borne aloft, not sitting, but spread-eagled in a remarkably uncomfortable position, one would say, on the shoulders of four of his comrades, and surrounded by a body guard of University men and Vic.'s, camp-comrades. So he is the right man after all. The band of the Vic.'s plainly think so, and speak their minds right loudly in the strains of the "Conquering Hero," as they head the procession towards the Council tent, the procession the centre of a dense moving crowd, whereof every man—and every woman too, for that matter—is cheering. On to the Council tent with the conquering hero. It takes a line of constables to lend back the throng, and even the rails are taken at the charge, and hapless individuals come to grief by reason of mistaken confidence in their agility. Major Barnes tests the rifle handed to him, and crowns the edifice with the words "All right." Then there is another convulsion of cheering, the running fire of which has never yet ceased; and there is a demand for the badge of victory to be attached unto some portion of the personal apparel of the victor. The modest victor wishes it shoved into his pocket. But his friends evidently think that this would be hiding his light under a bushel. Some one sticks it put on his cap—others pinned on his breast. The latter suggestion is adopted, and then the victor and his bearers emerge into the open, amid another burst of cheering. Their destination is the camp of the Victorias, but a circuitous route is adopted, which gives active people the chance of forestalling the throng. As the music and the cheering sound in the distance, at the head of Windmill-street the Quartermaster of the Victorias and Captain Tomkins are seen proceeding toward the gate, each bearing a massive loving cup. They are followed by an enthusiastic private, with what seems a pailful of beer. The Vic.'s, in all kinds of eccentric undress, rush out to meet their victorious camp chum. The volunteer cooks desert Tomkin's patent, and in bare arms and aprons head the welcome party. They form, too, an advance guard of honour, followed by two mounted policemen, who seem to be there to enjoy the affair more than any one else, and finally the triumphal car, composed of Cambridge men. There is a short stoppage as the crowd breaks in and blocks the way, and then the Queen's Prizeman is borne in through the gate of his own camp, with big Pat Halkett at his elbow tendering him the grateful shamrock. Up goes the big flag to the masthead, the halliards tugged at by brawny arms. An attempt is made to form a ring in the centre of the encampment, which ultimately partially succeeds, and the victor is at length deposited on terra firma, and, as the British manner is, called upon for a speech. Ensign Humphry jumps on the top of Tomkin's patent to see the man of the hour. Tomkin's patent is still hot from cooking luncheon, and the rash adventurers upon it execute gymnastic manœuvres sugg